The Chicago Tribune.

VULUME 25. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1872.—SIX PAGES. NUMBER 252.

POLITICAL.

Speech of Governor John M. Palmer at Springfield.

Political Action Should Be Dictated by the Wants of the Hour.

Official Honesty and Incorruptibility Imperatively Demanded.

Protest Against Military Rule and Centralization of Power.

A Plea for General Amnesty and Civil Service Reform.

Iowa Liberal Republican State Convention at Davenport.

Michigan to be Well Represented at Cincinnati.

SPEECH OF GOVERNOR PALMER AT SPRINGFIELD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, April 23.—The announcement that Governor Palmer would address the people upon the political issues of the day drew a large crowd of citizens together at Representative Hall, in the State House, this evening. They consisted of all classes of citizens, and all shades of politics, with a fair sprinkling of ladies. The meeting was called to order by Captain Ordendorff, who nominated Hon. Jesse K. Dubois as Chairman, who, on taking the chair said:

REMARKS OF HON. JESSE K. DUBOIS.

GENTLEMEN: This meeting has been called for the purpose of listening to an address from our distinguished and patriotic Governor on the signs of the times.

COMMITTEE TO WAIT ON THE GOVERNOR.

On motion of General Jno. A. Cook, a Committee of three was appointed to wait on the Governor. The Governor soon appeared with the Committee, and was introduced to the meeting by Mr. Dubois in a few words.

Governor Palmer's Speech.

PRELIMINARY.

The Governor then said in substance as follows:

I was asked to be introduced by such a man as the Chairman of the meeting, with whom six teen years are to be had recollections the great of which are pleasant to the people. He was elected as Governor, and, to the best of his ability, he had performed the duties of that office; and that he had announced that he would not be a candidate for re-election, and as his reasons, publicly given, had been severely criticised, his friends had invited the people here to-night for the purpose of defending his position and his reasons for this decision. He had written a long letter giving his reasons for declining the renomination, and had addressed the same to the editor of the Carlinville *Democrat*, a paper he had established many years ago, when there were but a few Republicans in Macoupin County. The Governor then read the letter at length. This letter, the Governor explained, was a frank statement of his feelings, and the reasons for his action. The letter had been severely criticised by the press; but as he had served as apprenticeship in being abused, he was used to it, for in old times he had been called "Black Republican," "Abolitionist," &c., &c., and it did him no harm. He then read a number of humorous articles in regard to his letter, and some of a different style. He was sorry that anyone should add to the fund of wit and humor that could be found in newspapers, but the language used by some of the papers was not the words of gentlemen. The Governor then reviewed his official career, and plainly intimated that he never held an office by which his bank account was much increased. He then referred to the articles in the Chicago *Journal* and *Post*, in reference to him, and said that while he was in the army and at the front, those gentlemen were in positions of safety and plenty, and basking in the sunshine of peace.

PARTY LINES.

He then referred to the party ties that so strongly bind men together, and said it was hard for the men to break party ranks; but, when it was found that the questions which united them had become obsolete, then it was time to divide on these ties. He thought that the wants of this hour should dictate the acts of men; that party lines, based upon issues that were once alive, cannot always survive; issues that were once alive were now dead and useless. How strange it would appear for him to make a speech against slavery now when slavery was dead, or to ask for volunteers to go South to fight rebels when there were no rebels to fight. He referred to the question of CORRUPTION IN OFFICE.

To-day the naked question is, Shall the officers of the Government be honest and incorruptible? He did not care any political party with the corruption of the present day. It was no doubt brought about by the lavish expenditures during the late war, and had grown into a species of corruption and lawlessness that was fearful to behold. He then referred to the office held by Lord, in New York, and said it was one of the most corrupt things of the age. Now the war has closed, all honest men, of this department of the country shall be filled by honest and incorrupt men.

AMNESTY.

The principle that all men should be equal before the law was a fundamental one, and one that the Republican party fought, and should practice. He then referred to the status of the people of the South, and said that the true Republican doctrine was that all restrictions and inequalities before the law, and political disabilities, should be removed, and that all the people of the South should be, in every respect, equal to those in any part of the country. He then read his letter to the Republicans, &c., in which he strongly favored the entire repeal of all disabilities which now existed. The people of the South were not to blame for the condition of affairs which existed. He said he did not care a cent that Governments could exist with corruption, but South, Republican or Democratic, he would have nothing to do with the corruption of the present times!

CIVIL AND MILITARY OCCUPATION.

He then referred to the military occupation of Chicago, the action of the General Assembly upon it, and made sharp criticisms upon that which was done in the two messages on that subject.

PRESIDENTIAL PATRONAGE.

He then referred to the duty of the President in his patronage and distribution of office, but said he did not complain of that, but only that the President used that power and patronage to his advantage. He was in favor of taking it's power from the President, and placing the same in the hands of the people, and should elect their own Postmasters, Assessors, etc. He was in favor of giving to the people very much more power than they have. The great professors of Civil Reform was not to give a few Boards of Inquiry, but direct to the people. He was also in favor of making any change in the fundamental law of Illinois as it came from its framers.

STATE MORES.

He then referred to the doctrine of state Rights, and said he was not a State Rights man, but, with Trumbull, was in favor of the authority of local Governments, and thanked Senator Trumbull for coining that set phrase. He did not intend to let any man here to-night know whether he was in favor of State Rights or not. He only wanted to say that he was in favor of the people of the States reasoning their own affairs and administering their own laws without any interference on the part of the General Government.

MILITARY VS. CIVIL RULE.

He then said he was not in favor of any man for President, who did not respect the laws of the State or the United States, and he will support no man who will not assert that at all times the military shall be in subordination to the civil power. He then referred to the military rule in Kentucky, and said he would see trust any man with that terrible thing called military rule, and appealed to his Republican friends and asked them if they could blame him for protesting against the military usurpation of General Grant in his military occupation of Chicago, and said that General Grant had violated all civil law in this occupation of Chicago.

DEFUNCT PARTY NAMES.

He said his Republican friends desired to know if he late acted for and with the Copperheads. As for that, he would say that he did not know that there were any such men now. There were no Democrats, no Abolitionists; but now where are they? He said General Grant had appointed rebel soldiers to offices, and he would do so then and he did not know as he could do worse than he had. He did not think slavery would be re-established if the Democrats had power; he did not think the Democrats desired to be, and therefore, there was now no difference between the parties on this question.

COLLECTIVE POLICY.

He then referred to General Grant's politics, and said that he was not a Republican until 1864, and he proved it against his loss of leading men of the Republican party.

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

The Governor said there would be two National Republican Conventions—one at Philadelphia and one at Cincinnati. The one at Philadelphia is what is known as the "regular" concern, and he said it was fixed that there Grant will be the nominee. The Cincinnati Convention he regarded as a farce, and he hoped that the nominee would be a man that the North, south, East and West could unite upon and elect. The Governor said he had served his country long enough to be a free man, and he wanted it distinctly understood, that he intended to vote for whom he pleased, and was not bound to vote for any party.

He then spoke referred to the [illegible] and said there was no one of the regular Republicans going there to nominate a President; that was settled; but there was a Vice President to be made, and he supposed they would have to go there to do that.

MISTAKES DENOUNCED.

He then referred to the opposition of the free State Conventions in Kansas by the military authority. He denounced despotic men and principles. We could not allow such principles to exist in this country.

CONCLUSION.

He then closed by inviting the people to go with him to the Cincinnati Convention, and there nominate a ticket upon which all the people—Democrats and Republicans—could unite.

IOWA LIBERAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, April 23.—The State Liberal Republican Convention met at the Burtis Opera House, in this city, at 11 o'clock this morning. The attendance was not large, only about one hundred delegates being present. Among the prominent Iowa Republicans present were Hon. J. B. Grinnell, General Fitz-Henry Warren, Judge Rorer, of Burlington, and Hon. D. C. Cloud.

On motion of General Fitz-Henry Warren, the Hon. D. C. Cloud was chosen Temporary Chairman, and General J. C. Mitchell, of Henry County, and General J. W. James, of DesMoines, appointed Secretaries.

Mr. Cloud thanked the Convention in a short speech, after which a committee of seven was appointed on permanent organization, consisting of Campbell, of Scott; Williamson, of Lucas; Higby, of Des Moines; Hazlewell, of Linn; Rhodes, of Dubuque; Hamberry, of Floyd; and Van Horn, of Muscatine.

Hon. S. Grats Brown was then introduced by Mr. Grinnell, and promised a speech in the evening.

A committee of nine was appointed on platform, as follows: Dixon, of Wapello; Anderson, of Scott; Davis, of Lee; Large, of Des Moines; Field, of Des Moines; Dewey, of Cedar; Beattie, of Polk; Kinne, of Dubuque; Grinnell, of Washington.

After appointing a Committee on Order of Business, and, after some further unimportant business, the Convention adjourned until 2 o'clock P. M.

On assembling at 2 p. m., Mr. Campbell, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported the following names for Chairman, Hon. Fitz Henry Warren, who was Chairman at Iowa City in 1856, he responded in a few remarks.

The committee also reported the Vice Presidents: J. F. Dubuar, of Scott; Colonel C. A. Clark, of Hamilton; Hon. O. W. Cleveland, of Polk; Hon. D. Rorer, of Des Moines; Kruger, of Clayton; A. J. Williamson, of Lee, and H. P. Grively, of Dickason. For Secretaries, J. C. Mitchell, of Henry, and W. W. Ames, of DesMoines County, and John Hayes, of Muscatine.

The Committee on Business then reported the Rules and Regulations for the Cincinnati Convention, each of whom is empowered to send a substitute, in case of not being able to attend personally, *and this before his personal choice is the age of maturity.* The graduating class of the Theological Law School may be carried that way under advisement. What does the widow take under this will?

Watertown (Mass.) Live Stock Market.

WATERTOWN, Mass., April 23.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 899. Prices declined 1c. P lb, the demand having fallen off. Sales of choice at $10 00@10 50; extra, $9 00@9 75; first quality, $7 50@8 50; second, $6 25@7 00; third, $5 25@6 00. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1,813. In consequence of light arrivals there was more firmness to the market. Sales in lots at $5 00@7 00 each; extra, $8 00@11 00.

MARRIED.

REALY—DUNNE—In this city, on the 23d inst., by the Rev. J. H. Grogan, James T. Realy and Miss Julia A. Dunne.

In Ottawa, Ontario, papers please copy.

DIED.

MAXFIELD—April 23, at 11 p. m., Milly, youngest daughter of Henry and Jessy Maxfield.

Funeral will take place from the residence, 361 West Taylor-st., to-day at 1 past 12 p. m. Friends are invited.

ROBINSON—At Leyden, Cook Co., Ill., April 22, Alexander Robinson, aged 100 years.

Funeral Thursday, the 25th, at 2 o'clock p. m.

MCLANDBURGH—In this city, on Tuesday afternoon, April 23, 1872, at No. 24 Cottage Grove-av., Henry McLandburgh, formerly of Chillicothe, Ohio, in the 55th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

A regular communication of Blazey Lodge, No. 271, F. & A. M. will be held in Masonic Hall, corner Randolph and Halsted-sts., this Wednesday evening, at 7 1-2 o'clock.

J. D. C WHITNEY, Sec'y.

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OUR NEW STORE.

CAGE BROTHERS & CO.

Will be pleased to see their customers and the Trade at their new premises,

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Board Wanted.

By a gentleman, wife, and child 5 years old, in a small private family where there are no other boarders (location not material), and conducted in strict accordance with the principles of the Christian religion. Address, stating terms, &c., H. S., Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER

Open for engagement; large experience; ability, combined with best references. Address [illegible] Tribune office.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Batchelder & Bostwick, in this city dissolved, Geo. C. Batchelder retiring from the firm. WEBSTER BATCHELDER, GEO. C. BENTON.

Chicago, April 15, 1872.

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VALUABLE NEW BOOKS

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The "Life and Times of the Rev. John Wesley," by Tyerman, is [illegible] the most satisfactory [illegible] of that good and great man with whom I am acquainted. It is impartial and exhaustive. It gives all the known facts, and, in difficult questions, leaves the reader to form his own opinions. The portraits, therefore, is full, round, and life-like.

It will, I doubt not, have a wide circulation. It merits it.—*Rev. Leet Stecle, D. D., Bishop M. E. Church.*

BALDWIN'S ANCIENT AMERICA. Ancient America, in Notes on American Archæology. By John D. Baldwin, A. M., author of "Pre-Historic Nations," &c. With illustrations, 12 mo, cloth, $2. (Just ready.)

This is a very elaborate and profusely illustrated resume of all that is known of the ancient and decayed temples and monuments of the mysterious races who inhabited America before Columbus opened it to European civilization. The book is one of fascinating interest, even for those not specially interested in archæological studies, and is admirably written with great care and accuracy. The engravings are lavish and well executed from drawings made by these explorers, whose names are intensely associated with the great discoveries in these interesting regions.—*Chicago Times.*

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"Music and Morals" is a comprehensive term; and it is made here to convey an elaborate analysis of the connection of music with emotion, and with some critical comment on its position with reference to individual morality, and to its influence and significance in social life. In order to understand and read rightly Mr. Haweis' general exposition of the theory of music as his most profound and subtle aesthetic instrument for expressing emotion.

We cannot part from him without an expression of concern that a man of his undoubted principle and his wholesome criticism, often conveyed with great force, sometimes with real beauty as well."—*Saturday Review, London.*

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It is in design and execution, more like his "Self-Help" than any of his other works. Mr. Smiles always writes pleasantly, but he writes best when he is telling anecdotes, and there is more of this than is to be met with in his former books.—*London Examiner.*

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and everything else required by the trade.

As anything we might say in commendation of quality or price of these goods MUST be more unsatisfactory than an examination of them, customers will be furnished with samples, on application (which may be retained or returned), and can thus satisfy themselves in regard to their merits, and the prices at which they are sold.

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Proposals for each of above Lots will be received until 12 m. of April 29, 1872, and submitted to the Common Council.

A. H. BURLEY,

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Lots suitable for Engine Houses. One on Chicago-av., between Clark and Wells-sts. One on Harrison-st., between State and Clark sts.; or on Third-av. between Harrison and Polk-sts. One between LaSalle and Franklin and Randolph and Adams-sts. Also one east of Dearborn and north of Madison-sts. Proposals for each of above, will be received until 12 m. of April 29, 1872, and submitted to the Common Council.

A. H. BURLEY, City Comptroller.

Chicago, April 22, 1872.

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600 WABASH-AV.

TO RENT.

Large room, second story, 50x100, well lighted; also basement, 50x100, 273 and 275 South Canal-st., near Van Buren, in the new brick building erected by W. A. JAMES & CO.

TO RENT.

Two-story and basement building, 41x80, 12 and 14 Dearborn-st., just north of Lake-st. Possession given about May 1. Apply to ROGERS & CO.,

144 Market-st.

TO RENT.

Stores, basements and upstairs rooms in the best class, central, and light business, in elegant new building, WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENTY-SECOND-ST. Rent low. Possession ready before June 1.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 234 Wabash-av.

TO RENT.

Three stored and basements, northeast corner of Kinzie and Dearborn-sts., 30x100 each. Possession May 1.

FOR RENT.

Offices in the first alley west of Clinton-st., between Monroe and Adams-sts. Inquire at 55 South Sangamon-st.

DOCK PROPERTY TO RENT

In New Lumber district. 400 feet dock front by 396 feet deep, on Sangamon's Canal, near Twenty-second-st., for $6,000 per annum, and ordinary taxes. Covered brick bar and street planned. Apply to H. G. MASON, 232 Wabash-av.

Dock to Rent.

On South Branch, West side, near Washington-st. A location central, and 16 ft. feed, will street building to suit tenant. J. D. HARVEY, 204 Wabash-av.

HOTEL FOR RENT.

Corner Eldridge-court and State-st., 30 to 50 rooms. Arranged to suit tenant. Possession to June.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 234 Wabash-av.

FOR RENT.

The second, third, and fourth floors of

NEW MARBLE FRONT BUILDING,

NO. 136 STATE STREET

Three doors south of Madison.

W. H. PATTERSON, 121 West Madison-st.

FINANCIAL.

TO LOAN.

Several sums at 10 and 12 per cent, on real estate security, for two or three years.

C. J. HAMBLETON,

No. 155 West Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN.

We are prepared to make loans on improved or unimproved city real estate. Have money to hand to close several loans without delay.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 234 Wabash-av.

TO LOAN.

$5,000, $10,000, $20,000, $30,000, $40,000, $50,000, $60,000, $70,000, $80,000, $90,000, $100,000, $110,000, $120,000, $130,000, $140,000, $150,000, $160,000, $170,000, $180,000, $190,000, $200,000, $210,000, $220,000, $230,000, $240,000, $250,000, $260,000, $270,000, $280,000, $290,000, $300,000, $310,000, $320,000, $330,000, $340,000, $350,000, $360,000, $370,000, $380,000, $390,000, $400,000, $410,000, $420,000, $430,000, $440,000, $450,000, $460,000, $470,000, $480,000, $490,000, $500,000, $510,000, $520,000, $530,000, $540,000, $550,000, $560,000, $570,000, $580,000, $590,000, $600,000, $610,000, $620,000, $630,000, $640,000, $650,000, $660,000, $670,000, $680,000, $690,000, $700,000, $710,000, $720,000, $730,000, $740,000, $750,000, $760,000, $770,000, $780,000, $790,000, $800,000, $810,000, $820,000, $830,000, $840,000, $850,000, $860,000, $870,000, $880,000, $890,000, $900,000, $910,000, $920,000, $930,000, $940,000, $950,000, $960,000, $970,000, $980,000, $990,000, $1,000,000

On Chicago Real Estate, at the lowest rates of interest, by

GEO. C. BENTON,

Room 4, Tribune Building.

TO LOAN.

$5,000 to $10,000 on Chicago real estate, at 10 per cent, by

H. M. MOORE & CO.,

Madison-st

WASHINGTON.

A Lively Scrimmage in the House Over the Goat Island Bill.

Investigation Ordered into the Mysterious Disappearance of the Buell Court Records.

The Senate Election Committee at Work on the Kansas Bribery Cases.

The North Carolina Senatorship---Abbott Has Leave to Withdraw.

Religious Statistics of the United States, from the Census Report.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RESTITUTION---THE HOUSE PREROGATIVE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23.—The Sub-Committee on Privileges and Elections, to whom was referred the question as to the powers of the Senate under the Constitution to amend revenue bills, to-day reported the result of their labors back to the full Committee. The report is elaborate, and goes over the whole ground carefully. In substance, it sustains the House position on this question, and maintains that the Senate power to amend House revenue bills is limited to matters germane to the bill, to which amendments are offered. When the report comes to be considered by the whole Committee, it will give rise to considerable discussion, as it is understood that several members thereof are strong advocates of the unlimited privileges of the Senate in matter of amendment.

In view of the disappearance of the record of the Buell Court, the House to-day, on motion of General Sheetum, voted unanimously to instruct the Military Committee to send for persons and papers, and examine witnesses under oath, as to the causes of the loss of this record, and to examine generally into the condition of the archives of the War Department. It has been ascertained that the entire record of the Buell Court was brought to Washington by the Judge Advocate of the Court, and delivered to Judge Advocate General Holt. At a subsequent period all the papers which filled a medium-sized trunk, were sent to the Secretary of War, in obedience to orders from the Secretary's Office. The fact that the record could not be found was known in the War Department at least six months ago, when search was made for it in the interest of General Lew Wallace, who wished to examine, or have examined, certain portions which concerned himself. It is said here among officers that General Buell has a complete copy of the record made from his note-books, and, if so, the Committee will probably request him to restore the lost record.

KANSAS BRIBERY CASES.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections considered the Kansas bribery case to-day. Pomeroy appeared and asked to be heard. As the case stands the Committee will be obliged to ask the Senate for further instructions before they can do anything. There is a probability that the nature of the evidence, and legal and parliamentary questions involved may be presented in a short report by the Committee.

TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The House Committee on Pacific Railroads has agreed to an unanimous report in favor of the Texas Pacific bill as it passed the Senate. The bill gives no new grant, but puts the enterprise in such shape as to insure the prompt construction of the road.

COUNTING EX-CONGRESSES.

While the resolution from the Committee on Rules, providing for the exclusion of ex-members acting as lobbyists, was under discussion this morning, several of the best-known of this class were on the floor, and some of them were working against it. There are at least a dozen of these gentlemen, whose whole stock in business consists in the fact that they have the freedom of the floor. The most noted example of the fraternity has been the daily and constant attendance of Mr. Fanchat, formerly member from New York, and now an agent of the Goat Island job. He has been working constantly and openly on the floor with members for several weeks in favor of the measure he represents. The House finally dodged a yea and nay vote on the resolution and recommitted it.

THE NORTH CAROLINA SENATORSHIP.

The decided vote to-day—42 to 10—by which the Senate rejected Abbott's claim to the North Carolina Senatorial vacancy surprised nobody so much as Mr. Abbott himself, gentleman himself. For the entire winter he has earnestly lobbied his case and constructed some sine since that he had a snug majority in his own favor. The credentials of General Ransom, latest elect of the North Carolina Legislature for this vacancy, are now with the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and will unquestionably be reported favorably, in a short time.

OTHER ELECTION CASES.

Clarke, the Congressional contestant from Texas, to-day made an application to the House Committee on Elections for an extension of time wherein to present evidence, which will undoubtedly be refused. Gooding, contestant for the Fourth Indiana District, put a bill to-day to this Committee for $6,000 for expenses incurred in maintaining the contest.

THE GOAT ISLAND BILL.

was reported in the House to-day. A substitute, printed in advance by parties in interest, was distributed to all members, and introduced by the Chairman of the Committee. All votes showed that the measure has about twenty majority. It has been worked up among members most assiduously by the lobby.

THE PURDUE INTRODUCED.

When Senator Spencer arose to-day for the purpose of asking the unanimous consent of the Senate to submit some remarks in reply to Senator Trumbull's recent speech at the Cooper Institute, the Sebale was at first astounded, and then amused, at the impudence of the thing. Mr. Sumner and one or two other Senators laughed outright. Spence is not only one of the most ignorant of the carpet-baggers, but it is only a short time since he was loudest in abusing the Administration. A Post-Office and Custom House or two have so modified his political convictions that he is now ready to show his gratitude for favors received. The political magnates, Senator Hamlin, with rare good sense, was constrained to object to Spencer's contemplated effort, and so the latter's speech was postponed to a more convenient season.

THE PURDUE LAWS.

The House Committee on Invalid Pensions has just completed a thorough revision and codification of the laws relating to pension matters. The consolidated provisions of the former laws have been combined and connected, and several important new sections added. The rates of pensions to disabled soldiers have been materially increased, the allowance to those totally disabled being advanced from $50 to $72 per month; those incapacitated for labor from $30 to $50; to those whose disability is equivalent to the loss of a hand or a foot, from $18 to $36, while an intermediate grades for disabilities otherwise provided for, has been added, to which $12 monthly is allowed. Among the most important of the new sections are those providing for the appointment of a Deputy Commissioner of Pensions; that the first pensioners shall be published biennially for their appointment of two medical referees, and four qualified examiners at Surgeons' circle; that notice, antagonistic to the pension claims, shall be given to the applicant, and that all applicants shall be officially furnished, without charge, with all the forms and information necessary for the proper presentation of their claims.

[To the Associated Press.]

NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Gen. Jno. B. Sanborn, of Missouri, Consul at Montevideo; Wm. F. Goodwillie, Register of the Western Land District at Santa Fe, N. Mex.; Chilton Lee, Register of Land Office at Helena, Montana; Solomon Starr, Receiver of Public Moneys, Helena, Montana.

APPOINTMENT.

The following Internal Revenue Gaugers have been appointed: Frank Wesley, Fifth District of Illinois; Frederick Bender, for Nebraska.

THE SHIPPING BILL.

The Senate Committee on Commerce to-day agreed to report favorably on the House bill for the appointment of 50 Navy Commissioners, with a few amendments. Also to report favorably on a resolution of the penalty to $500 against a shipping owner who refuses to pay off a seaman who deems himself cruelly treated. Chairman Chandler will draw up their views of the action.

INDIRECT CLAIMS.

The statements made by General Banks in the room of the Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day was to the effect that he recently called on the Secretary of State to know what action the report of the Geneva Tribunal on the Alabama claims, and was informed that there was no division in the Cabinet on the subject, and that no change would be made or withdrawn that portion of the rule relating to consequential damages, and that it was generally understood that the Government had determined to change the ones that had been made.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH BILL.

The House Committee on Appropriations, this morning, and under consideration the Postal Telegraph bill, and heard the arguments of George R. Prescott, representing the Western Union Telegraph Company, in opposition to the measure, and R. S. Lamb, who opposed the Hubbard bill, but argued in favor of the Government assuming the entire control of the telegraph.

REPRESENTATIVE PETERS CONGRATULATED.

Representative Peters is in receipt of numerous letters from prominent persons in the country, endorsing his recent speech in the presentation of claims for consequential damages before the Tribunal of Arbitration. Ethan Harris has written to him a letter of thanks.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Committee of Conference, on the disagreeing votes of the two houses on amendments making appropriations for the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial expenses of the Government, for the year ending June 30, 1873, have agreed to the amount of $24,000, to enable the President to carry into effect Civil Service Reform. The appropriation has been cut down from $50,000 to $30,000 by the House. The Senate conferees agreed to the House amendment limiting the cost of extending the Capitol grounds to $25,000 instead of $50,000, as the Senate originally proposed. The following is the conference act as to the salaries of members of the Legislature: The annual salaries of the Secretary, Comptroller, Register, and Solicitor of the Treasury Department, Architect of the Treasury Department, $4,000 each; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of China, $5,000; Associate Judges of said Court, $4,500; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for the District of Columbia, $5,000; Associate Judges for said Court, $4,500.

STATISTICS OF RELIGION IN THE UNITED STATES.

The statistics of religion in the United States, just completed at the Census office, show for the total numbers of Church organizations upon the 1st of June, 1870, to be 72,457:

Total number of Church edifices	63,072
Total church accommodation	21,632,561
Aggregate value of Church property	$354,429,561

The statistics of church accommodation for the principal of denominations are as follows:

Baptist (regular)	3,997,130
Baptist (other)	353,019
Roman Catholic	3,103,551
Congregational	674,913
Episcopal	997,601
Lutheran	997,758
Methodist	3,521,209
Presbyterian (regular)	2,192,990
Presbyterian (other)	466,500

The value of Church property owned by these denominations is:

Baptist (regular)	$39,229,325
Baptist (other)	4,377,977
Roman Catholic	60,985,869
Congregational	20,000,000
Epis. copal	38,418,649
Lutheran	14,917,745
Methodist	54,501,745
Presbyterian (regular)	47,875,275
Presbyterian (other)	4,180,200

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 23.

Mr. SPENCER asked consent to reply to some of Mr. Trumbull's remarks at the Cooper Institute meeting in New York. Mr. Hamlin objected.

DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Deficiency bill was taken up.

Mr. BAYARD continued his remarks against Mr. Morrill's amendment until the expiration of the morning hour, when he gave way.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION CASE

came up, and Mr. COLE moved to lay it on the table. Lost.

Mr. CARPENTER again made a legal argument in reply to Mr. Thurman, in favor of admitting Abbott to a seat in the Senate.

The question was taken on the minority report, admitting Abbott, and it was rejected by the following vote:

YEAS.			
Ames,	Howe,	Patterson,	
Chandler,	Kelly,	Pool,	
Conkling,	Osborne,	Sawyer—10.	
Dennis,			
NAYS			
Alcorn,	Frelinghuysen,	Robertson,	
Bayard,	Goldthwaite,	Scott,	
Blair,	Hamilton, (Md.)	Sprague,	
Buckingham,	Hamlin,	Stevenson,	
Caldwell,	Hill,	Stockton,	
Cameron,	Hitchcock,	Thurman,	
Carpenter,	Johnston,	Tipton,	
Clayton,	Kelly,	Trumbull,	
Cooper,	Logan,	Vickers,	
Davis, (W. Va.)	Morrill, (Me.)	Wadleigh,	
Edmunds,	Morrill, (Vt.)	Welch,	
Fenton,	Morton,	Windom,	
Ferry, (Conn.)	Pratt,	Wright—37.	
Ferry, (Mich.)	Ramsey,		

Messrs. Carpenter, Flanagan, and Ross, who would vote aye, were paired with Messrs. Saulsbury, Hamilton, of Texas, and Norwood, who would have voted no.

The resolution reported by the majority of the Committee declaring Abbott not entitled to the seat, was then adopted.

INFORMATION CALLED FOR.

Mr. POMEROY offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the President for information relating to the acts of Marshals and Deputy Marshals in the Southern District, also for all information in the possession of the Department relating to the recent outrages at Whitmore's Harrod, Kentucky, Chronicle.

Mr. CARPENTER offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the Department of Justice for information as to the prosecutions which have been taken in the Courts to restrain the digging of a canal across Minnesota Point, near Duluth, Minn.

BILLS REPORTED.

The following House bills were reported:

By Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, from the Committee on Agriculture, without amendment, the bill to prevent cruelty to animals while in transit by railroad, or other means of transportation, within the United States.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate then took up the consideration of the Deficiency bill, and Mr. BAYARD concluded his remarks on the pending amendment limiting the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims.

Mr. CONKLING and Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN favored the amendment.

Mr. THURMAN also addressed it, and predicted that if the Democratic party should come into power the Constitutional Amendments would be ignored, and all legal distinctions between loyal men and rebels would be blotted out.

Mr. EDMUNDS took the same view, and spoke of the Communist Convention which met at Cincinnati as the nucleus of a party which should be the same as the Democratic party in everything but its name.

Mr. THURMAN said he thought the Democrats who had been expecting great results from the Cincinnati movement, but, from the nine names and candor in regard to it, had become a disappointed Senators (Mr. Morton and Mr. Edmunds), he began to think he had been mistaken. These Senators seemed to be in a good deal of their own minds, and to have taken this occasion to warn their Democratic friends throughout the country to watch the course, lest they should desert. Unless, on this hypothesis, he could not make all their remarks consistent with each other.

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Mr. TRUMBULL

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 23.

The only noticeable feature in finances to-day is the decline in the price of New York exchange in this market. It is possible that recent heavy shipments of grain from the interior of the State to New York by rail, have been the means of putting a more plentiful supply of New York funds, and has therefore caused a decline in the rate. Sales were made between banks to-day at par per M.000 premium and afterward at par, the latter being the lowest quotation made for ten days or two weeks. Exchange on New York is at a premium yet in Cincinnati and St. Louis, and some currency is still being shipped from those points to New York, but it is not probable that the flow of currency from the West to the East has culminated, and that with the increasing shipments of products exchange will soon turn in favor of the West.

The raid against stocks predicted by New York dispatches a day or two ago has not amounted to much, and probably will not, as money is now comparatively easy there.

In this market the supply of money is moderate, though the increase in New York exchange is favorable to a better supply of loanable funds.

LENDING GOVERNMENT MONEY.

The bill introduced by Mr. Fernando Wood in the National House of Representatives yesterday to turn the Treasury Department into a money-lending institution, will probably attract considerable attention, because it is intended to prevent such manipulations of the money markets and such artificial stringencies as those recently brought about by the Tenth National Bank clique in New York.

As reported by telegraph, the proposed measure is that $20,650,000 of the coin on hand in the Treasury, and $18,000,000 of a new issue of greenbacks in excess of the amount now outstanding, shall be set apart as a fund to loan at 6 per cent per annum to any person who will deposit United States bonds as collateral security to the extent of 10 per cent more than the amount of the loan in legal tender notes, or to the extent of 20 per cent more than the amount of any loan in coin.

Unless gold were at a premium of over 20, the basis of interest would be against any borrower who deposited 5-20 six per cent bonds as collateral for a loan. This fact would prevent any person applying for loans except for very temporary use for a few days or weeks, in case of any emergency such as the artificial stringency produced in New York by the manipulation of the stock speculators.

There is no doubt that this curious scheme of Mr. Wood's would prevent the successful looking up of currency by the New York speculators. To some extent, also, it would practically make bonds convertible into greenbacks, and the greenbacks reconvertible into bonds, though it would not admit the conversion of any of the present volume of $356,000,000 of greenbacks into bonds. It would have a tendency to sustain the prices of United States bonds, and would utilize $20,000,000 of the idle gold in the Treasury whenever people would pay 1 per cent per annum in gold for the privilege of having gold instead of Government bonds. It is not probable that there would be much borrowing of coin, except in New York. There might be times when both banks and private individuals in Western cities would deposit bonds and borrow greenbacks for a very short time, but, at best, it would be comparatively little on the scale speculated in by Mr. Wood's bill. As mentioned before, such measures to have been got up almost entirely to meet the emergencies of the New York money market, and to head off the bear cliques in stocks.

There is reason to believe that the effects of the locking up of currency by the speculators in the stock market has been less injurious to commercial business, even in New York, than most people think. The effects of the same artificial stringencies on the rates of commercial discounts are said to have been exaggerated. The capital which is locked up on the exchanges in gambling capital, and is seldom used for any purpose but to buy or sell stocks as collaterals, or to use in the outrightpurchase of them; when not employed in this way it is idle, and, for all the good it does the commercial community, might as well be "locked up," as the phrase is.

There are some commendable features in Mr. Wood's bill, but also some bad ones. It provides for an inflation of the currency to the extent of $38,650,000, and makes the Treasury Department—already too much identified with Wall street—a partner in all its gambling manipulations in railway stocks. On principle, there is an objection to the Government lending money in any way. If the Government has more money in the Treasury, it is its manifest duty to pay it out in redemption of its obligations already past due, viz.: its demand notes, which are dishonored from day to day. The financial laws of the United States not already too voluminous and complicated, but, until legislation takes the direction of gradually reducing the volume of greenbacks, the efforts to regulate the circulation and value of that irredeemable currency will require the enactment of laws without end.

MR. BOUTWELL'S PLANS.

Washington letters say there is not the remotest probability that Mr. Boutwell will buy any interest on United States Government bonds in Europe, but his proposition to force the National Banks to exchange their 6 per cent bonds for 4½ per cents, will either of them pass.

BROKERS AND BONDS.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Co. furnish quotations for Government bonds and local securities, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	114½	115
6-20s of '62	114½	115
6-20s of '64	114½	115
6-20s of '65	115	115½
6-20s of '65, Jan. and July	115½	116
6-20s of '67, Jan. and July	115½	116
6-20s of '68, Jan. and July	115½	116
10-40s	109	110
United States new 5 per cents	107	107½
United States currency 6s	115½	116½
Chicago City 7s	100 and int.	
Cook County 7s	100 and int.	
Gold exchange	111½	112
Sterling exchange (large drafts)	109½	110
Gold and gold coupons	111½	112

LATEST.

NEW YORK, April 23.—Gold strong and higher, opening at 111½, closing, 10:30 a. m., 111½@111¾, 1 to ½ per cent for carrying. Clearings, $51,000,000.

Governments have advanced in sympathy with gold improvement, and have been from ½ to ¾.

The stock market was dull throughout the day, and devoid of any feature, except the sharp fluctuations, ranged from ¼ to 1 per cent, alternately up and down. The only important fluctuation of the day was in Pacific Mail, which advanced to 42, and closed at 42½. The market closed dull and weak.

Money firm in the morning at 7 and 7 gold and closed at 6 gold.

Sterling dull and strong.

Sterling, 109½.

Governments—

Coupons, '62	114½	Coupons, '67	114½
Coupons, '64	114½	Coupons, '68	114½
Coupons, '65	114½	U. S. 10-40s	110
Coupons, '65, new	114½	New 5s	110½
Coupons, new	111½	Currency 6s	116½

State bonds—

Missouri 6s	96	Old Virginias	84
Old Tennessee	68	Old N. Carolinas	30
New Tennessee	67½	New N. Carolinas	30
Louisiana 6s	85		

Stocks closed—

Canton	56	St. Paul	61½
C., C., Cincinnati	79½	St. Paul preferred	80
Quicksilver	30	Wabash	39
Adams Express	97½	Wabash preferred	69
Wells, Fargo Ex.	82	Fort Wayne	96½
American Express	57	Illinois Central	132
United States Ex.	75	Terre Haute pfd	53
Merchants' Union	97	Chicago & Alton	113½
New York Central	97½	Chicago & Alton pfd	125
N. Y. Central scrip	95½	Ohio & Mississippi	43½
Erie	19½	C., C. & O	91
Hudson River	126½	C., R. I. & P	97½
Harlem	136½	Lake Shore	96½
Harlem preferred	135	Indiana Central	28
Michigan Central	115	Cleveland & Pittsburgh	93
Pittsburgh	93½	Union Pacific	39½
Fort Wayne	96½	Cent. Pacific bonds	103
Northwestern	84	Union Pacific bonds	92½
Northwestern pfd	84	D., L. & Western	109½
Rock Island	113½		
New Jersey Cent	110½		

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, April 22.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received.		Shipped.	
	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	8,050	8,112	3,478	2,598
Wheat, bu	14,000	21,000	8,301	112,806
Corn, bu	94,100	178,499	64,308	102,886
Oats, bu	19,476	16,610	8,338	9,231
Rye, bu	720	717	358	
Barley, bu	2,150	2,010	2,737	3,529
Grass seed, lbs	17,468	17,468	47,990	
Flax seed, bu				
Broom corn, lbs				
Cured meats, lbs	64,500	148,856	396,142	315,736
Beef, brls	20	18	12	63
Pork, brls	120	60	1,256	103
Lard, lbs	12,500	69,370	98,710	400
Tallow, lbs	35,100	14,470		1,000
Butter, lbs	50,600	93,142	1,500	
Dressed hogs, No				200
Live hogs, No	3,615		6,728	1,597
Cattle, No	2,411	3,104	1,500	1,320
Sheep, No	319	434	170	
Hides, lbs	85,730	107,777	74,992	102,948
Highwines, brls	120		161	200
Wool, lbs	97,500	98,661		24,000
Potatoes, bu	4,648	2,900	1,343	713
Lumber, m	1,000	5,000	700	1,968
Shingles, m	1,000	40	100	1,000
Lath, m	30	50	1,000	1,000
Salt, brls	400	275	729	822
		9,000		1,820

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 1,000 bu wheat, 700 bu corn, 1,942 bu oats, 963 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 9 cars wheat; 105 cars corn, 20 cars oats. Also 11,400 bu No. 2 corn by canal. Total (191 cars), 102,000 bu.

The leading produce markets were excited and nervous to-day, rather less active, and very variable, with a tinge of weakness in wheat and corn. The general feeling was in favor of easier prices except in pork, mainly on highwines, and oats. The weather was still lowering, but warmer, and Liverpool was quoted "off" on wheat and lard. The dry goods market was again active to-day, and for all staple fabrics, as well as for most descriptions of fancy goods, the prevalent feeling was one of decided firmness. Prices were without change. Groceries were in large demand, and the general market was quoted steady and firm (at about former rates, a bit advance in Carolina rice, and a slight reduction in teas, being the only changes worthy of mention. The butter market was fairly active and firm for choice qualities, the supply of which is still short of the demand. Common and medium grades were quiet and unchanged, though sold at lower rates, ranging generally about 20@25c. Cheese was in good demand at 12½@13c for Ledyard, Lindlow, and Grahampton. Pork firm at former prices. Prime mess sold at $16.50@16.75, and prime at $15.50@15.75. Lard is only lower. The market was weak, closing quoted at 8½@8¾c for prime steam, and 8¾@9c for kettle rendered. Dried fruits were more active and generally firmer. Pitted cherries sold moderately at 20@21c, and unpitted at 14@15c, with occasional exceptions reported. Apples were in fair demand with a liberal demand at full former rates. Peaches sold at 18@19c. Prunes, 9@10c. Raisins, $4.00@4.25 per box. Currants, 10@10½c. Figs, 20@22c. Nuts were in fair demand at $4.00@4.50 per bu for Tarragona almonds, $3.00@3.50 per bu for Ivica, $2.75@3.00 per bu for soft-shell walnuts, $2.50@3.00 per bu for Grenoble walnuts, $2.00@2.50 per bu for Marbot walnuts, $2.00@2.50 per bu for Naples walnuts, $2.00@2.50 per bu for Tarragona filberts, $2.00@2.50 per bu for Sicily filberts, $2.00@2.50 per bu for Brazil nuts, $2.00@2.50 per bu for pecans, $1.50@2.00 per bu for Spanish chestnuts, $1.50@2.00 per bu for Italian chestnuts, $1.50@2.00 per bu for Virginia chestnuts, $1.50@2.00 per bu for Western chestnuts, $1.50@2.00 per bu for Western hickory nuts, $1.50@2.00 per bu for Western butternuts, $1.50@2.00 per bu for Western black walnuts, $1.50@2.00 per bu for Western white walnuts, $1.50@2.00 per bu for Western hazelnuts, $1.50@2.00 per bu for Western beechnuts, $1.50@2.00 per bu for Western pecans

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Wednesday Morning, April 24, 1872.

THE TWO CONVENTIONS.

The country had almost forgotten that any Convention whatever is to be held at Philadelphia, so completely has public attention been engrossed by the more representative assemblage which will convene at Cincinnati. Never before in the history of American politics has so comprehensive and magnificent a popular movement developed so spontaneously, or in so short a space of time. The whole country feels that at Cincinnati will assemble the only Convention possible in which there is, at the same time, an opportunity of choice of candidates and a prospect of success in electing them. The Grant Convention would have had a prospect of success in electing its candidate if no Republican nomination were made against it, but it presents no opportunity of choice. For three years, every person opposed to Grant on any point, however small, has been read out of the "party" by some whipper-snapper assuming to speak for the White House, the Senate caucus, or the office-holders. On the other hand, a Democratic National Convention would have some latitude in the choice of candidates, but no possibility of electing them, and hence would excite no interest. A godsend of freedom and vigor, therefore, is the Cincinnati Convention, combining every reasonable latitude in the choice of candidates, with an increasing certainty that, if the nominations there to be made are made with sound judgment and deliberation, they will be elected by overwhelming majorities.

Much is said by the Administration papers about the supposed feuds and rivalry between the various aspirants for the Cincinnati nomination. Such a rivalry between men of as much political sagacity as Lyman Trumbull, Gratz Brown, Governor Palmer, Charles Francis Adams, Horace Greeley, Judge Davis, Charles Sumner, and the like, indicates a strong belief that the candidate of that Convention will be elected. There is not such rivalry for the Philadelphia nomination. On the contrary, the rumor has already started that its candidate has under advisement the policy of thwarting the Cincinnati movement by declining altogether to run. We do not believe the President has yet entertained such an idea, for the double reason that it is too early in the campaign, and that, whatever other qualities the President may lack, obstinacy is not one of them. Though this course has not entered into his mind, it has acquired sudden prominence in the minds of not a few of his followers. At least two independent movements of soldiers of the war,—one including many prominent Generals, and the other consisting of privates only,—are already on foot in the Eastern States, not to obtain representation in the Cincinnati Convention, or in any way further their own aims, but to "draw its fire" and thwart it by securing the retirement of Grant and the nomination of another candidate at Philadelphia, in the hope of uniting the Republican party. Such amiable workers mean well enough, but they do not understand the forces with which they are dealing on either side. There is no danger that any compromise will be either accepted or tendered in this war. We will have a clean victory or a square defeat.

As to the candidates, we predict that the ancient Democratic game, of taking a man without a political record in order to get something against which and about which nothing can be said, will not be followed by the assembled Reformers at Cincinnati. Such course would do for a party that depended on mere prestige and organization for its votes, and that wanted dirty work of its candidate after his election. But the Liberals are in just the opposite stage of their career. Their campaign must be aggressive, and their candidate, when elected, must not prove a swindle to those that elected him. He must have a known record as a statesman, and that, too, of the longest, purest, and most searchable kind. In this way only can we go before the people with credit and ask Republican votes. It cannot be done with a man of putty, nor with an unknown or negative quantity. It must be a sound, tried, experienced statesman, of impartial judgment and really liberal mind, who knows enough about American politics not to be tricked by politicians, and so thoroughly comprehends our situation as to keep abreast of the times and alive to their true exigencies. We should nominate no man whose past exemption from the ordeal of National politics would cause the people to ask, "What proof has this man given of statesmanship, more than Grant himself?" Let not the Cincinnati Convention fear to trust that the intelligence of the people in judging of statesmen is as high as their own. Let them not try to get down to the level of the people with their candidate, but to get up to the level of the people. If they do this, we do not apprehend that it will be necessary for anybody who now looks to the Convention with hope, to "bolt" its nomination.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

In the "counter-case" filed by the agent of the United States before the Geneva Arbitrators, the American Government replies to the "case" filed by the British Government. It is strictly a reply; and, as the British Government, when it prepared its case, had no knowledge of a claim for consequential damages, it said nothing in relation thereto. Therefore, in this counter-case, that branch of the controversy is not directly referred to. The present statement is confined to a correction of errors, political, historical, and legal, contained in the British case. It denies that the Confederates were invested with political attributes. It repels the British assumption, that by the treaty the United States can only make claim for acts of the Florida, Alabama, Georgia, and Shenandoah; it is insisted that all claims for damages by the acts of any other cruisers stand on the same footing,—Great Britain, before the treaty, having been furnished a list of the vessels for whose acts damages were claimed. The British statement, that the acts complained of were committed by American citizens, it is said can have no bearing on the responsibility of Great Britain, such citizens being known to Great Britain at the time to be criminals in the eye of the American law.

The British suggestion that, as the Rebels were not a sovereign power, there can be no national jurisdiction in their case, which only exists in the cases of recognized nationalities, is answered; as is also the British claim that neutral powers are only bound to exercise such care as Governments ordinarily employ in their domestic concerns, and that the United States must show a want of care amounting to wilful negligence. It is insisted by the American agent that neutral powers are under an obligation to amend their municipal law when that law proves inadequate for the performance of international duties. It is denied that British liability is limited to cases wherein the United States actively employed its naval power to prevent the wrong.

The British assertion, that the attempt to secede ended, in 1865, in the complete reconquest of the eleven Confederate States, is declared to be politically and historically untrue, as is also the suggestion that the Rebels had armies afloat when the Florida and Alabama escaped from Liverpool. Attention is called to the fact that no nation conceded belligerent rights to the Confederates until after Great Britain had done so. The Tribunal is referred to the fact that, when the United Colonies and Great Britain are at war, in 1778, the French Government declared it had no authority to commission privateers from ports of the United Colonies.

The British suggestion, that the history of the United States, in the matter of filibustering expeditions against other countries, is not without reproach, is met by an indignant denial and strong refutation. A comparison is made between the American Neutrality act of 1818 and the British act of 1819, and it is claimed that the British act is much inferior in many essential particulars.

The particulars of the fitting out and escape of the Florida, Alabama, Georgia, and Shenandoah are given, and the conduct of the British Government reviewed. The argument of the British case in relation to these facts is controverted in detail.

This, in substance, is the counter-case. The British Government having declined to file any counter-case respecting the claims for consequential damages, insisting that that part of the American case shall be withdrawn before further action, the matter is now in a kind of abeyance. Unless the United States withdraw these claims, Great Britain refuses to go on.

It is generally conceded that that part of the American case which makes claim for consequential damages was permitted to go out by the State Department merely to gratify the personal vanity and ambition of Mr. Bancroft Davis, who, as Assistant Secretary, sought to produce a sensation by trumping up this most extraordinary and untenable demand. Mr. Fish's clerk having been gratified, even to the extent of endangering the peace of the two countries, it is time for the Government to interpose its authority, dismiss that part of the case, and allow the Tribunal of Arbitration to bring the Alabama claims to a final settlement.

PERSONAL ABUSE AS A MEANS OF REFORM.

The New York *World* publishes a note from John Graham, counsel for General Sickles, inviting it to retract certain criticisms which the *World* had made on his record or stand a libel-suit. The *World's* article was a retort to Sickles' own assault in his Cooper Institute speech on Senator Trumbull. Its point was, that it is grotesquely absurd, for one having so clouded and unfortunate a record as Sickles, to spatter mud over men whose political and personal life is as free from reproach, and even from mistakes and inconsistencies, as those of the Senators assailed. We believe the threatened suit has not yet been brought, and is not likely to be, and will certainly never be tried if it is begun. But, in return for the autograph of Sickles' counsel, the *World* complimented Sickles with the following brief biographical sketch. It styles him:

> An acquitted murderer,—a man who shot the adulterer and seducer of his wife, and who excited the loathing disgust of gentlemen and men of honor by creeping back to the bed which he had polluted and another man's blood, cohabiting again with the dishonored wife whose shame he had published to the world, and proved in a court of justice as a means of saving his neck from the gallows.

We do not approve of a style of rhetoric so closely borrowed from Sheridan and Warren Hastings, in this early stage of the campaign. If we begin with this intense and fiery flow of incandescent fury, there will be no opportunity to rise into a climax as we get well warmed into the work. Like the old man who treed the sad urchin up among his winter apples, we must keep Mr. Sickles first, and reserve red hot shot till the last possible moment. The *World* seems to have borrowed the tactics of the Irishman, who, in dictating a letter to his grandmother to ask for a small loan of four shillings, requested the scribe to begin with a heavy imprecation on the old lady's soul, so that she might know for sure it was her own kith and kin that wrote it, and then pile on the epithets harder and harder, till he came to the end of it. Still, would it not be well for both speakers and journals entering on this campaign to observe, at least, the amenities of the prize-ring, by first shaking hands all around and professing mutual respect before they proceed to "douse each other's glims" in the name of national championship and manly self-defence. The record, personal and political, of the rival candidates for President and Vice President, will be before the country, and a necessary part of the issue. But it is safe to say that the speakers who handle opposing candidates with most fairness, and even generosity, and bring their guns to bear on questions of principle and of statesmanship, will not only be more sincerely admired by their auditors, but will exert most influence in behalf of their cause. The chief characteristic of the speeches of Seward, Lincoln, Chase, and similar campaign-orators of the days before the war, was the fairness and courtesy with which they treated their opponents in debate and on the stump. In displacing military dictation and carpet-bag rule by deliberative and statesmanship, we cannot begin better than by discarding blackguardism and abuse. The true dignity of a campaign for principles cannot be made apparent if those who conduct it descend to billingsgate, which is the strongest weapon of the unprincipled. Let us see if we cannot rise to a deliberative, calm, and statesmanlike discussion of the true questions at issue, and continue it throughout the canvass.

BEECHER ON THE SUNDAY QUESTION.

Henry Ward Beecher is growing to be an iconoclast of the most vigorous type. A year or two ago, he demolished the personal devil in a manner which was grateful to trembling laymen, but perplexing to conservative theologians. A few weeks ago, he attacked the doctrine of forcordination, which has been for years the pet theory of straight-out Calvinists, and deliberately declared that, if he were compelled to choose between believing in a God cruel enough to select certain persons for endless punishment and no God at all, he would prefer to be an atheist. The assaults on the devil and on forcordination were certainly distressing enough to the iron-clad descendants of the Kirk, but he has now added to their consternation by levelling a blow at the Puritan idea of Sunday, and may naturally expect the iron-clads to open upon him immediately with all their guns. Mr. Beecher, however, will find his best defence in the support of the laity. The despatches say that 5,000 people listened to him, and there was neither word nor sign of dissent. This invariable acquiescence in Mr. Beecher's iconoclastic feats is to be accounted for in one of two ways. Either there is the lack of courage to call him to account, for fear that, in plucking him out of his place, Congregationalism itself might get plucked up by the roots, and the whole tree come down to the ground with the loss of its main branch, or, as Dr. Holmes says in his "Poet at the Breakfast-Table," the laity are always ahead of the clergy, and so far ahead that the latter have a hard time in keeping up. Most likely, the last proposition is the true one. It is evidently so in practice, if not in theory.

In dealing with the old New England Sunday, Mr. Beecher went at the very roots of the question, by declaring that it was not the Hebrew Sabbath, nor was it prescribed or commanded anywhere in the Scriptures. He might have gone further still than this, and shown its origin in an edict of the Emperor Constantine, whose Christianity has never yet been confirmed by the historians of the Romish or any other Church. On this purely historical question of the Sabbath, Mr. Beecher is in accordance with THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE theologically, as he will eventually be politically. THE TRIBUNE, as its readers will remember, was two or three years in advance of Mr. Beecher in sustaining this view as the historically and Scripturally correct one, in connection with the publication of LAWSPEAKE. As Mr. Beecher agrees with THE TRIBUNE in the origin of Sunday, so THE TRIBUNE agrees with Mr. Beecher in his ideas of the uses of Sunday. We believe with him that Sunday is a day of rest, and that a portion of it should be devoted to innocent relaxation and communion with Nature, and with the family, whom the business man hardly sees during the week, especially the juvenile portion of it. We agree with him that anything which renders Sunday wearisome is hurtful, and that anything which makes Sunday oppressive is a public wrong. The toilers need Sunday for rest, after the week's exhausting work, especially in America, where work is more exhausting than in any other country. The attempt to keep the Sabbath with Puritanic rigors is absolutely baneful to young people. The enforced routine of Sunday to those who have been compelled to observe it after the usually accepted method, as Mr. Beecher remarks, has driven hecatombs of young men to the opposite extreme, involving their ruin. The working man must have the Sunday for relaxation. The poor must be enabled to get out of their cellars and their attics into the fresh air, and the ferry-boats and horse-cars and busses should be utilized to give them the opportunities of enjoying the sunshine and seeing each other, and fares should be put on a scale cheap enough to allow all of them to improve the opportunities. They cannot constantly live in the filth, squalor, and impure air of their miserable abodes without growing the worse for it. Sunday is their only day of leisure, and on that day they should have the blessings of out-doors, and pure air, and harmless relaxation, to offset the six days of work, and trouble, and want. The Church, whose moral influence we do not underrate, is not the only teacher of morality. God has given us also the green grass, the running brook, and the warbling birds to teach us to be good. The average morality of the poor would be greatly improved, and the average mortality greatly lessened, if the poor could have the opportunity, every Sunday, of getting into the country or into capacious parks with their children. They would be better all the week for it, and they would thus find themselves in a condition to improve the opportunities for the higher instruction which it is the province of the Church to teach. Sunshine and pure air are as indispensable to sound morality as good digestion and robust health are to sound theology. The wealthy do not need ferries, horse-cars, open libraries, or excursions on the Sabbath. They have their own conveyances, which can take them to church in the morning, and out to ride in the afternoon. They do not need open libraries on Sunday, as they have their own libraries at home. They do not need to have means of relaxation provided for them, as they can provide their own, and as Mr. Beecher says, "though parchesis they eat Sunday dinners piously cooked, they warm them up usually with generous wines." The middle class of men, the laborers, the poor and the homeless young men, however, need some other than the Puritanic application of Sunday (not the Jewish Sabbath), which makes it improper to do on that day what is perfectly proper to do on any other day, although there is not a line in the Scriptures which establishes such an application.

We are glad that there are some men among the appointed spiritual teachers of the people who have courage enough to speak out boldly their convictions of truth. Mr. Beecher's discourse will go far toward opening the bolts and bars with which Puritanism has kept the first day of the week—originally a day of gladness and festivity—locked, during the past two hundred and fifty years, in this country. It is a healthy sign of growing liberalism in the Church, and, although the Dryasdusts will rail at him, he will have the satisfaction of discovering that the people are in sympathy with him, and, if he can make the Lord's Day conducive to the mental and physical improvement of humanity by rest and recreation, instead of making it simply tedious by dogmatic teaching, and hurtful by oppressive restrictions, he will be hailed as a public benefactor.

The recent debate on the fisheries question in the Canadian Parliament has developed a mass of interesting correspondence between Canada and England touching the settlement of the question under the operations of the Washington Treaty. On the 16th of February, 1871, Lord Kimberley sent a despatch to the Governor General, virtually suggesting the sale of the fisheries to the United States, for a moneyed consideration, to which the Canadian Government took exception, claiming that the fisheries could not be sold without the consent of Canada. Lord Kimberley replied that England had entertained no idea of selling them without the consent of Canada, but that Her Majesty's Government reserved the responsibility of determining the true construction of her treaties. In a subsequent despatch, he dwells upon the advantages of the treaty to Canada; advantages, however, which, in a later despatch, the Canadians fail to see. They urge that the fisheries question should be considered upon its own merits, and insist that no equivalent has yet been named which principles of compensation. And they add: "The principle of a money payment for the cession of territorial rights has ever been most repugnant to the feelings of the Canadian people, and has only been entertained in deference to the wishes of the Imperial Government." The amount of repugnance to a money payment which they felt, however, seems to have depended on the party who was to pay it, as, a few months later, the Canadians themselves make the proposition to sell out, on condition that Her Majesty's Government shall guarantee them a subsidy of £5,000,000 for the construction of a Pacific railroad through British Columbia, and £3,000,000 for the extension of the Canadian canals. After considerable negotiation, the English Government agreed to guarantee a loan of £2,500,000 sterling as soon as the treaty was ratified, on the understanding that Canada would abandon all claims on Great Britain on account of Fenian raids. This modified proposition was accepted by the Canadian Government, and the measures necessary to give effect to those clauses of the treaty affecting Canada have already been proposed to the Canadian Parliament, and are now the subjects of debate. In the meantime, and until these measures are adopted and the treaty ratified, the Dominion Government has determined to maintain its force for the protection of its fisheries.

We print, to-day, a second large instalment of letters from the Michigan lumber-region. It appears that, in consequence of the destruction of Chicago and of the fires in the pine region, there was cut last fall and winter an immense addition to the annual crop of logs. But, for the want of rain, the streams are dry, and these logs cannot be floated down. They are in all probability lost for the season. The Michigan lumbermen, therefore, have reached the Protectionists' grand secret of prosperity,—a partial famine in lumber. They are in the condition of having an unusual demand for lumber and a reduced stock of logs, and therefore able to raise the price of lumber to any amount that the tariff will permit. But the tariff is only 20 per cent in gold, and, if they raise the price of lumber more than 20 per cent, Canadian lumber will come in as far as it is suited to our wants. Under these circumstances, ought not Congress to increase the duty on lumber? No such opportunity has ever existed in the matter of lumber, and, if Congress will only give its consent, the present extortion might be doubled.

Another reason is, that there has been no lack of rain or snow in Canada, while Providence seems to have left the Michigan lumber region without a shower. Could not Congress, by an amendment of the tariff, offset this palpable discrimination by Providence in favor of foreign labor?

Eight days ago, the President issued an Executive Order, which closed with these words: "Honesty and efficiency, not political activity, will determine the tenure of office." Casey, convicted of dishonesty by a Congressional Committee, is still Collector of New Orleans. Cramer, the most inefficient Minister ever accredited by America, is still at Copenhagen. Leet, convicted of dishonest extortion by the merchants of New York and a Committee of Congress, is still blackmailing American commerce at our great metropolis. Legate, proven to have been a tool of Pomeroy's in bribing the Kansas Legislature, is still kept in nomination for Governor of Washington Territory. In Pennsylvania, the whole weight of the Administration is thrown in favor of the re-election of Simon Cameron. In these eight days, every one of these abuses, with the possible exception of the retention of Cramer, might have been remedied, and must have been remedied, if "honesty and efficiency, not political activity," were of any practical moment in determining the tenure of office.

Indiana and Virginia are the positives and negatives poles of divorce. In the latter State, the Legislature had, up to 1848, sole jurisdiction of that question. Only one case was ever brought before it, and in that the application was denied. Since 1848, while the Courts have had jurisdiction, four suits have been brought. Of these, two were for alimony, so that only two applications for divorce have been made. Both of these were on the ground of desertion. In one case, the decree of separation was granted unconditionally; in the other, it is to take effect unless the wife returns to her husband within six months. The "Mother of Presidents" appreciates the importance of home-life in the rearing of great men, and knows that home-life depends, despite the attempted arguments of Woodhull and Tilton, on the sanctity of the marriage-tie.

Hereafter, in America at least, when unlovely woman stoops to folly, she will soothe her repulting melancholy by coolly and cowardly murdering the man who has shared her guilt. She need have no fear of punishment. Justice is too weak to hang a woman, and tastily admits that her rights include those of free love and free murder. Mrs. Laura A. Fair is to have a new trial, which means that she is to be set at liberty, and Mrs. Fanny Hyde, who killed in cold blood a husband and a father, is released on nominal bail. The other women throughout the country, who have killed their paramours within the past few years, have never been even brought to trial. Is it come to this, that a woman can do no Wrong?

The brave residents of Colusa and Yolo Counties, California, are trying to murder a wild man, who lives in their forests, levies contributions of food from frightened females, and appears with no perceptible raiment, except a belt, pistols, knives, and a gun. An adventurous reporter has interviewed him, and declares that he is a man of no ordinary intelligence. He is essentially one of extraordinary impudence, for he has announced his intention of staying any one he pleases to meets for the second time. The result is, that a large number of Californians are trying to meet him for the first time and put a timely end to his career.

If cumulative voting is responsible, as is claimed, for all the sins of the London School Board, it is evident that in its present shape it is a failure. The Board has spent eighteen months in masterly inactivity. Its members cannot divide into any two parties, but form a dozen, and by constant wrangling prevent any action whatever. They are unable to agree even on a reading-book. Meanwhile, no schools have been established. Sunday dinners piously cooked, they warm them up usually with generous wines." The middle class of men, the laborers, the poor and the homeless young men, however, need some other than the Puritanic application of Sunday (not the Jewish Sabbath), which makes it improper to do on that day what is perfectly proper to do on any other day, although there is not a line in the Scriptures which establishes such an application.

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Secretary Robeson has testified that the law which commands the Secretary of the Navy to advertise before buying anything for his department is always disregarded when engines are bought. The most important part of a vessel is her engine, and yet here, as in so many other cases, the explicit command of Congress is coolly ignored. This investigation has shown the falsity of the old proverb: "Who breaks, pays." Secretary Robeson breaks the law, but the people pay for it.

Fernando Wood's new financial scheme is a fearful and wonderful thing. Its one virtue is that it aims to put an end to the useless and ill-advised hoarding of gold in the Treasury vaults. It proposes that Boutwell shall take $50,000,000 of his hoard, and distribute it among the banks, to be present to advocate the principles promulgated by himself, which made the present issue, carried the great Republican party by an overwhelming majority.

GEORGE W. JULIAN.

Illinois.

THE CINCINNATI MOVEMENT.

The Rockford *Journal* (Republican) of April 19 says:

> Nearly a year ago we wrote and published these words: "Politically, this paper is Republican—Radical Republican, the term is no reproach—and the new ado into which the party shall enter. We believe that the time to move has come. We believe the party vanity itself, and that upon the first day of May next, it will take such steps at Cincinnati as will fit it for a new campaign, and for glorious life.

Minnesota has always been an honest Republican State, and we are proud of her record. Let her prove her honesty by having a voice in the Cincinnati Convention. We have heard the names of several prominent Republicans who propose to attend, among them Gov. Washburn, Ex-Gov. Paul, and Judge Wilson, of Winona,—two of the best men in the State. We have no direct authority for the statement, but we believe that Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, the eloquent champion of national reform, will be in hearty sympathy with a Convention of which the only object is the consummation of such reforms.

To come home to our own city, we may say that we believe there is no locality in the State, which, in proportion to population, contains a stronger or more earnest Liberal sentiment than may be found in this city. Among those who will give a hearty support to the action of the Cincinnati Convention, we have the names of Governor Beveridge, Senator Trumbull, Hon. J. F. Farwell, John Wentworth, Professor Swing, Hon. Norman B. Judd, Hon. W. H. Osborn, H. Greiser, Louis Henderson, the Hon. R. Whittemore, G. A. Hoyt, B. Grover, C. S. Barton, and many others, who are and have always been, consistent Republicans. Many Democrats have expressed sympathy with the movement, and we have no doubt of their support. Among them, we may mention ex-Lieutenant Governor Hoyne, Hon. Wm. Bross, Dr. G. Letournoux, F. F. Reffinot, N. Rousseau, Dr. H. Vennè, L. Populorum, G. Dupont, Dr. Marguerat, V. Girardin, E. Clappart, Colonel Gouriéux.

LIBERAL REPUBLICANS AT ROCKFORD, ILL.

The Rockford (Ill.) *Register* (Republican), after saying that "Rockford appears alive to the feeling now being exhibited throughout the State and Nation, in the interest of Liberal Republicanism and Reform," states that, on Friday last, the Liberal Republican State and the Anti-Monopoly tickets were returned to her husband within six months. The "Mother of Presidents" appreciates the importance of home-life in the rearing of great men, and knows that home-life depends, despite the attempted arguments of Woodhull and Tilton, on the sanctity of the marriage-tie.

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—The Bellsville *Democrat* will, next week, hoist the name of the Hon. John Hinshcliffe for Governor of Illinois, in compliance with a request signed numerously.

—The Rev. N. G. Taylor is spoken of as the Republican candidate for Congress in the Third District of Tennessee.

—The Texas Republican Convention, to meet at Houston May 14, will be likely to nominate two Congressmen-at-Large, although the matter is not included in the call.

—General Randall Gibson is most prominently named among Democrats for next Governor of Louisiana.

—The Republican party in Georgia has just one newspaper organ,—the *American and Union*, at Macon,—and Federal office-holders are to be assessed for the support of campaign papers; i. e., they are invited to meet and see if money cannot be raised for that purpose.

Fire-Proof Building.

A novel and ingenious system of constructing fire-proof floors and partitions with hollow bricks or tiles, is being introduced in Kendall's splendid building, corner of Washington and Dearborn streets, and, in order that all interested in rebuilding our city may have an opportunity to examine for themselves, an invitation is hereby extended by Mr. Kendall to his fellow-citizens to call during the present week and inspect this very valuable improvement during the process of construction.

The Great Auction.

When such a sale as advertised by Wm. A. Butters & Co. is to be made, everybody should know it. The readers of THE TRIBUNE are particularly requested to read their advertisements on the first page, and in the auction column. This is one of the very rare chances to buy property on such favorable terms that occurs only once in a lifetime.

Furniture by Auction.

Those desiring to purchase beautiful furniture should attend the auction sale to be held by Elson & Foster on Thursday morning, April 25, at 10 o'clock, at private residence No. 691 Michigan avenue.

CINCINNATI.

Action of the French-Speaking Citizens of Chicago—Liberal Republicanism at Rockford, Ill.

Call for a Mass-Convention of Liberals at Cairo, Ill.

List of Signers to the Indiana Liberal Call—Letter from Ex-Congressman Julian, of Indiana.

Minnesotians in Favor of the Cincinnati Movement.

Why Senator McClure, of Pennsylvania, Goes to Cincinnati.

The Congressmen Who Indorsed Grant, and Those Who Didn't.

Illinois.

MOVEMENT OF THE FRENCH-SPEAKING CITIZENS OF CHICAGO.

A meeting of the French-speaking citizens who sympathise with the Liberal Republican movement was held at No. 42 Blue Island avenue, Chicago, on Monday evening. Remarks were made by Messrs. George W. Parent, G. Demars, and Theodore Guerault, and it was then decided to hold a Grand Mass Meeting on Saturday evening, when delegates will be chosen to attend the Cincinnati Conference. The following-named gentlemen were appointed a Committee to make arrangements for the Saturday Mass Meeting: George W. Parent, Alexander Bergier, G. Demars, Charles Hinot, Dr. G. Letournoux, F. F. Reffinot, N. Rousseau, Dr. H. Vennè, L. Populorum, G. Dupont, Dr. Marguerat, V. Girardin, E. Clappart, Colonel Gouriéux.

LIBERAL REPUBLICANS AT ROCKFORD, ILL.

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MASS CONVENTION IN EIGHTEENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The following call has been issued for a Liberal Republican Mass Convention in the Eighteenth Congressional District of Illinois:

> Liberal men of all political parties of the Eighteenth Congressional District, and those in favor of reform in the Government of our country, are requested and urgently solicited to meet in Mass Convention, in Lincoln, on Wednesday, May 1, 1872, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of organization, and the appointment of delegates to the Liberal National Convention, to be held at Cincinnati May 1, 1872.
>
> The honorable gentlemen will be present and address the masses. They have accepted the invitation, and are as follows: Hon. Lyman Trumbull, Hon. John M. Palmer, Governor of Illinois; General Herbert Dugart, Adjutant General of Illinois.
>
> The Hon. B. Gratz Brown, Governor of Missouri, has been invited, but up to this time has not responded. It is, however, the opportunity of these gentlemen present to advocate the principles promulgated by himself, which made the present issue, carried the great Republican party by an overwhelming majority.
>
> GEORGE W. JULIAN, Committee of Arrangements.

"SEE THAT THOU DOEST IT NOT."

The Danville (Ill.) *Times* (Republican) speaks as follows:

> Our County Convention should, for the purpose of reconciling the conflicting elements of our party, choose delegates to the State Convention, with the instruction that the State Convention should instruct for Grant.
>
> It is useless and foolish to jeopardize success by pulhadedeness. What is there about Grant that any Republican can object to? Has he suffered from his nomination would alienate a large per cent of our party?
>
> Why take Grant when, by taking some one else, entire harmony might be restored?
>
> Let us send to Springfield a clear-headed delegation, who will withdraw from the State Convention false issues, and vote with instruction for Grant to pass against their remonstrance.
>
> That's what's the matter!

THE GAG ALREADY AT WORK.

The Effingham (Ill.) *

A DISASTROPHIC.

...Contracted Building to Matso... Burned to the Rubbish, but ... Failed to be Only Slightly In... ...ed Several Badly Constructed Build... ...ing Way in Different Portions of the ... ...ed on Saturday afternoon, and two ... ...ed as work upon it were badly ... by the Board of Public Works exacti... ...by inferior provisions of the ... ...or pretensions to people ... ...be permitted to erect so ... ...ous and insecure structures. ... ...which fell down yesterday is lo... ...Halsted street, just south ... ...to have been three stories in ... ...ide and front walls were a few ... ...second story. There was no foun... ...the first story, said setting on ... ...ground. There are two versions of the ... ...ause of the owner, P. K. Goron, the ... ...ing contractor, is a Gordon Ac... ...Goron's statement, Gordon was em... ...to put in iron door-posts in the rear of ... ...building, but when two men came ... ...ed it against the front window, and ... ...ing to raise the girder ... ...the iron post to be placed in position ... ...ed to work in the building, and that the ... ...ence will consist of a ... ...decorated, and orna... ...in transparent illumi... ...painted, with a row of ... ...top for evening illumi... ...Endless lying matter ... ...which will set over the ... ...interior will be fitted up ... ...walls finished. It was not ... ...cklayers and others, at work on the ... ...but only two or three others heard the ... ...which foretold the collapse, and ma... ...ran to the roof of the adjoining building ... ...was safe. The two workmen were ... ...the ruins, but were soon taken out and ... ...medical attendance. Their names are ... ...son, at No. 66 Gurley street, and Stephen ... ...of No. 378 Fourquer street. Neither was ... ...hurt, the injuries of the latter being ... ...ght, a woman who was near the build... ...the walls came down, swerved that she ... ...ed first, playing on the sidewalk, and ... ...covered were beneath the bricks. ... ...soon removed a portion of the debris, but ... ...and were not found having found any trace ... ...Whether there is anyone ... ...the rubbish or not, of ... ...is unknown, as the owner of ... ...ding paid no attention to a policeman ... ...ested him to hire men and search for ... ...The ruins of the walls rose as if ... ...ere of sand had been scattered over ... ...This sand was the matter (I) used in ... ...the bricks together, and Gerson declared ... ...ld fail on account of the bad mor... ...It does not appear to have a particle ... ...ity in Gerson achieving the reputation ... ...a hundred would swear it was pure ... ...and sand. The contractor claims ... ...mself to be a builder that pays a great ... ...to the same appearance before it "sets," ... ...requires three months time. He built ... ...and blocks in Bridgeport, and many ... ...ended to stop a runaway team on the ... ...Halsted and Randolph streets and was ... ...down, the wheels of the vehicle passing ... ...body and arm.

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...Miss Linda Gilbert, the founder of the Gil... ...Library in Cook County Jail, will deliver a ... ...shortly on behalf of the library, which it ...

CARDS AND PASTIMES.

BASE BALL NOTES

...requested to state that the Emmets Club, ...city, dispute the right of the ex-Experts to ... ...Eumetzia, but are willing to set... ...question by a match game. The Expert ... ...ary is requested to communicate with the ... ...of the Eumetzia, Mr. W. A. Marrzet, No. ... ...Grant street.

...ames, having regained his health, will re... ...Haymaker Club during this week.

...dies paid to professionals this year show ... ...reduction from the premiums of previ... ...ars. The Athletics pay $13,200, or an av... ...($1,300 to each of eleven players; to the ... ...mber the Haymakers disburse $14,400, ...ohnson's Return will add $1,200 to this ... ...the Boston Nine $12,100 to ... ...The amount paid by the Boston and ... ...ub is set down at an average of ... ...ars of Manager Wright's nine, ...xactly stated, but the amount probably ... ...$1,500, while the Athletics and Red Stockings ... ...operation place, will be dependant on ...

...rape and trophies" of the Red Stocking ... ...received from all over the country, ...present. All the balls won by the Club ... ...(3) were disposed of, and, among oth... ...ball worn by Harry Wright in the game ... ...of '68, which sold for $10. Other ball... ...prices ranging from $1 to $5.

...Professional clubs having recog... ...fact that no games for the championship ... ...strictly legal until after the 1st of May, ...ing to play up to that date until after ... ...4th of the battle will begin on the ... ...Grounds, the contestants being the Mutu... ...the Hallingers. On the 15th the Mutuals ... ...ames will play, and on the 16th the Mutuals ... ...They will enter the arena.

...SATURDAY'S TOURNAMENT.

...ton, April 20.—The fifth National Shooting ... ...of the American Sharpshooters Society ... ...held at Hull-st., Dorchester, this morning, ...commencing on the 19th of May and ter... ...on Sunday, the 26th. Great prepara... ...have been made for the occasion. The prize ... ...ed at $12,000, and consist mainly of gold ... ...silver goblets, and medals. Societies and ... ...will be represented from New York, ...City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, ...Boston, Charleston, Mobile, Mont... ...New Orleans, Nashville, Louisville, ...Cincinnati, Dayton, Columbus, Han... ...Buffalo, Indianapolis, Lafayette, De... ...Quincy, Galley, Peoli, Joliet, Bloomington, ...Litchfield, Belleville, San Francisco, ...and a number of places in Missouri, ...military organizations, Major General ... ...and staff, and all the singing and Turner ... ...of this city are invited, and many of ... ...will be present. There will also be an ... ...a Congressional Committee of five, ap... ...for that purpose.

THE EPSOM SPRING MEETING.

...ton, April 22.—The Epsom spring meeting ... ...opened to-day with the city and suburban ... ...of the year's calendar, and, with the ... ...ble exception of the Derby, the most ... ...ing. "Oaky" said: "Mr. Bowles' b. h. Lord Gla... ...is the second, and Mr. Perry's b. h. Hector ... Thirty-three started. Betting before the ... is to 1 on the field against Dicky Grant; ... against Lord Glasgow, and 33 to 1 against ... F. Harrison. For the fashionable lottery of ... nine horse. Platt and Grimshaw rode the ... and third respectively.

CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

The Bigelow Block.

...Board of Commissioners on the condemnation ... the Bigelow Block, met yesterday morn... ...ll o'clock, in their subterranean apart... ...under Congress Hall. The place is too good ... Supreme Court room, but barely suitable ... present business. The Commissioners do ... not require dignity, and notice of all ... are permitted. The lawyers for the lessees ... ...bsented shoes, and their clients are all ... with beards, and their clients are all ... with perpetuity as one of Plato's philo... ...theories, and, though they may ... ...not holding both hands against six cars, or ... the saxhornesque instrument, an ear... ...ng is obtained that is encouraging to ... ...Yesterday Mr. Milton Jerome, who has ... a two-story brick building on the prop... ...Randolph, on Lot 1 of the Circuit ... ...testified that he rented that to the ... ...Emmets Club, and that the rent was to ... ...$1,000 for the year. Whether there is anyone ... ...the rubbish or not, of ... ...is unknown, as the owner of ... ...ding paid no attention to a policeman ... ...ested him to hire men and search for ... ...The ruins of the walls rose as if ... ...ere of sand had been scattered over ... This sand was the matter (I) used in ... ...the bricks together, and Gerson declared ... ...ld fail on account of the bad mor... ...It does not appear to have a particle ... ...ity in Gerson achieving the reputation ... ...a hundred would swear it was pure ... ...and sand. The contractor claims ... ...mself to be a builder that pays a great ... ...to the same appearance before it "sets," ... ...requires three months time. He built ... ...and blocks in Bridgeport, and many ... ...ended to stop a runaway team on the ... ...Halsted and Randolph streets and was ... ...down, the wheels of the vehicle passing ... ...body and arm.

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...is her desire to reestablish. A vocal and instrumental concert will be one of the attractions of the feature. It will be further advertised, probably.

—A public temperance meeting will be held this evening at the Methodist Episcopal Church, No. 722 South Halsted street, under the management of the Mission Cold Water Temple. Dr. R. J. Davis will speak on the moral, mental, and physical effects of intemperance.

—Steamer Adriatic, of the White Star Line, arrived in New York on Sunday morning after her trip of 8 days 20 hours. She is reported as having made 295 miles on the 16th inst., which is the quickest time ever made by any ocean steamer.

—The double steam, belonging to the Willow Spring Ice Company, ran away on Twenty-second street, yesterday afternoon, and, near the corner of Michigan avenue, the vehicle in which they were attached collided with a street car. A portion of the side of the car was demolished, and the passengers in it were badly frightened. Only one of them, Mrs. Delaney, was injured, and she but slightly.

—The Coroner held an inquest, yesterday, on the body of Anton Lang, who died from the effects of a wound in the abdomen, accidentally inflicted by his employer, Anton Tomiska. The circumstances of the shooting, which occurred in the gun store No. 400 South Canal street, have already been given in THE TRIBUNE. The jury returned a verdict of "accidental death," and Tomiska was released from custody.

—Early yesterday morning, Fulleeman Hayden found a man lying on a pile of bricks in the basement of the Armory Block, Harrison street. The officer took him to the Armory, where he said that his name was John Whittaker, and that he lived at No 91 Harrison street. He had fallen off the sidewalk, and received several cuts on his head and fractured his right leg. He was conveyed to the County Hospital and attended to.

—In view of the growth in population of the southwest quarter of the city, the Jesuits are about providing for its wants by the erection of a large and costly church. The foundations of the latter were laid last week, and the work of building will be pushed with vigor. The location of the new church is at the corner of Paulina and Van Horn streets, one block west of Ashland avenue. The establishment of several important manufactories in the vicinity has given great impetus to settlement in this portion of the city, which the passage of the fire ordinance has tended to stimulate.

—A laborer named John Gillman was instantly killed at the corner of Jefferson and Kinzie streets yesterday morning. He was engaged at work on the railroad, and, although warned of the approach of a train on the Northwestern Railway by two of his associates, did not heed them. The back of the locomotive struck him and threw him on the track, the wheels passing over his left arm and leg, severing them from his body. He lived at No. 56 Centre avenue. Whither he was taken. The Coroner held an inquest, and the jury rendered a verdict of "accidental death," exonerating the railroad company from blame.

—The officers and employees of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, on the 18th inst., presented Mr. Charles F. Hatch, the retiring General Superintendent, with a gold watch and chain, a set of diamond shirt studs, and to his wife a pair of diamond ear-drops. The watch is a Jules Jurgensen, stem-winder, hunting case, independent second and repeater, striking the number of the hour, and each five minutes thereafter. The studs are a set of three, solitaire diamonds, as are also the ear-drops. The stones of both studs and ear-drops are of the finest color and water. The chain is a massive one. All are most elegant, and cost $2,700.

—The following bids have been received for the county addition to the melancholy city building, corner of Adams and LaSalle streets: Jason Morris, masonry, $5,300; Hueson & Co., complete, $19,900; R. M. Welch, painting and glazing, $850; O. G. Smith, brick-work and plastering, $6,850; F. N. Avery, complete, $20,000; McKecher, Kerfoot & Co., complete, $20,000; Cox Bros., complete, $22,500; Doyle & Johnson, plastering, $2,265; Jonathan Clark, complete, $21,780; John E. Nelson, complete, $16,490; E. Sargent, plumbing and gas fitting, $2,75; Boyd & Button, $239; James Hogan, $631 80; N. Byron, $249.

POLITICAL REFORM.

Mass Meeting at Vorwaerts' Turner Hall To-Morrow Evening.

A mass meeting is to be held at Turner Hall, Vorwaerts, on Twelfth street, east of Halsted, at 8 o'clock to-morrow (Thursday) evening, for the discussion of the political topics of the day. All citizens, whether native-born or adopted, and without distinction of parties, who are in favor of the reform and the realization of the following programme, are cordially invited to attend:

1. The Constitution as it is, with its amendments, and the protection of the rights of all citizens in accordance therewith.

2. Cessation of the agitation of settled differences.

3. Re-establishment of brotherly feeling and relations among the whole of the people of the Union.

4. Strict regard to the principles of the Constitution; resistance to every unconstitutional encroachment in every form and against every encroachment in the sphere of local self-government.

5. Universal amnesty, united to universal suffrage.

6. A strict support of the public credit, and resistance to every attempt to repudiate the obligations of the Federal Government toward its creditors.

7. Early resumption of specie payment.

8. Modification of the present tariff to the basis of revenue only.

9. Reduction of taxes.

10. Energetic action for the ameliorating system of Government patronage, and raising the standard of morality in our political life by a reformation in our political methods.

11. Voters must be imbued with the fundamental principles that political rights are, necessarily united with political duties, and the neglect of good citizens to exercise them results in damage to the public interests, and may make reforms impossible.

The meeting will be addressed by the Hon. Leonard Swett and other prominent speakers. The names of other good speakers will be announced to-morrow.

Seats will be reserved for ladies.

The call is signed by the following citizens:

Leonard Swett,	Rudolph Rathbaun,
Jesse O. Norton,	Dr. Schubart,
Thomas Hoyne,	Albert Michelsen,
J. H. Jones,	Henry Binder,
Dr. Wm. Wagner,	Richard Mianselle,
M. F. Tuley,	Richd. Schillinghausen,
Theodore Schmitz,	Wm. Struak,
Alexander J. Thomson,	F. A. Weber,
General Stiles,	H. B. Schroeder,
C. L. Tucker,	F. A. Hoffmann, Jr.,
A. Voss,	Gustav A. Korn,
Fritz Anreche,	F. W. Arnie,
Otto Peltzer,	Phil. Eaders,
Emil Dietzsch,	J. H. Rohhausen,
Fr. A. Lenz,	H. Eschenburg,
A. Spalding,	Fritz Becker,
D. Fahl,	Dr. Helmuth,
Ernst Knobelsdorff,	Frederick Bauer,
Frank Roesch,	T. H. Tyndale,
Fr. Hartmann,	Prof. Cook,
Otto Fuller,	Hermann Lloh,
Wm Peltzler.	

Louis Schwachow, as President of the German Workingmen's Association, and many others.

The Railroad War at Clinton, Ia.

CLINTON, Ia., April 22.

This point has, for the past few days, been the scene of quite an exciting and spirited railroad war. The Mendota Branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road was in progress of completion to the river at this point. The bridge, owned by the "Albany Bridge Company," but operated and virtually controlled by the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, under an interminable lease, was evidently closed against the crossing of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; and the latter Company succeeded in obtaining a charter from Congress, recently, to build a bridge at this point. They have, however, at all times claimed under a reservation in the sale, years ago, of the charter for the present bridge, which was granted by the Legislature of Illinois and Iowa to the Albany & Mendota Railway Company, and afterward legalized by Congress. The Chicago & Northwestern's land, levelled down, a train is laid at all times along the objective point, and a force of men is continuing to relay all attempt to make a connection. Meanwhile, the employes of the Chicago, Burlington, & Quincy have refused to work for less, and themselves in levelling and otherwise improving the track, discussing any intention, upon the part of the Chicago, Burlington, & Quincy, of attempting a connection, but asserting that they are to cross by ferry. The grades, and curves, and general location of their line of track lead one, however, to want a little more testimony on this point. And so the situation remains for this time. Our citizens watch the proceedings with some interest, as they are anxiously waiting for another line by which they hope for competition in freights. It appears to us that this will be greatly advantageous to us. We shall, doubtless, by the 1st of May, have direct connection over the new route, either by a settlement of this warfare, or the establishment of a railroad ferry by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, giving us two lines of road running into Chicago—a long-desired consummation.

Cheap Transportation to the Atlantic Seaboard.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I have recently received a letter from a gentleman who formerly occupied a distinguished position as Senator of the United States, which contains suggestions that ought to be widely read and pondered over by the people of the Northwest:

I will speak of what I consider the great want of the West; and that is, cheap transportation to the Atlantic seaboard, and particularly to the New York market. The West has not now, got it, and will not have it until we distinctly recognize the cause of the evil, and apply an appropriate remedy. What is the cause? Why, Water Grades! The New York Central Railroad Company between New York and Chicago has at least no part of water in the current of its interest to pay dividends upon, or its effective amount of capital actually paid in. Commodore Vanderbilt owns, I believe, a little more than 50 per cent of the New York Central; and, on this ruinous assuming of water, Western business and Western interests are being sacrificed. Why, I pay cent a ton, it was recently stated to me by a gentleman who was conducting their business on the basis of capital actually paid in, they could make a dividend of 5 per cent on their present charges, and still leave larger dividends possible. Now, I say, in view of these facts, the proper consideration whether they should not have a new railroad from Chicago to New York, to be owned mainly, if not entirely, by the West, is extraordinary, to the most serious consideration. Such a railroad, on the grades in my judgment, could be operated at 5 mills per ton per mile, and so organized that the speculators would get no hold of the stock to carry it above its value. Such a road would be a work which has proved so infamous to Western interests in the Erie road, and which, if built and safely guarded and sustained by capital, it would give an immense impetus to Western industry.

Now, gentlemen, the people of the Chicago & Canada Southern, and the West Shore & Chicago, and you, Albany Capital, and you, Mr. Abbott, who are represented as holding a first-class railroad in your pocket, and you, General Doven, who desire a Congressional charter, are you prepared to open such a route and operate it on let-rock principles? Don't all speak by most.

The County Jail.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Will you allow the inclosed to call the attention of our Board of Health to the bad management of our County Jail. The prisoners are confined three in a cell, with bad ventilation and foul air. Some have been confined months, and have not been permitted once to take an hour's walk in the corridors. Now, if they permitted a certain number to walk at different times during the day, it would improve the health of many who are actually dying for want of exercise and fresh air. Chamberlain have some sanitary reform in the regulations of our prisons!

Please publish, and oblige one who has been there, under false imprisonment, for a few weeks.

FRESH AIR.

Garden City Dirt.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I never fully realized why Chicago was called the "Garden City" but now, I am happy to say, my ignorance has been fully enlightened, and I conjecture that it was so called on account of the excellent opportunity offered for any gardener to plant potatoes, cabbage, or fruit trees in the vicinity of some of the principal streets, such as Halsted, south of Sixteenth street, and prospect.

C. R. A.

CHICAGO, April 20.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

James Lake, of St. Louis, has been put in charge of the new State House at Springfield, as assistant architect, in place of Mr. Clark.

—Rev. J. R. Edes, of Decatur, ex-M. C. and ex-Democratic candidate for Governor, contemplates a return to his old residence in Southwark, moving out of a Republican into a Democratic Congressional District.

—The Hon. Miles J. Braiden, of the Assembly, has been elected President of the National Bank of Rochelle.

—James Stewart, a resident of Illinois of years, and brother-in-law of the late Colonel Peter Menard, died the 16th inst., at Williamsville, near Springfield, aged 94.

—There is, or was on Monday, a "hung jury" at Quincy, on the Nichols will case, and the jurors had been locked up since Tuesday, because the Judge demanded a verdict, saying the expenses of the trial have been very large, and, if the case had to be tried over again, it would break up both parties.

—The Quincy Chief of Police has found one William H. Moler, whose weakness is women, and whose strong point is sewing machines; and has informed him that his wife ever in Marshalltown, Iowa, wants to see him.

—The Rock Island and Davenport papers speak in high praise of the new railroad and wagon bridge now approaching completion, as the best bridge on the Mississippi River, and propose that its formal opening be celebrated.

IOWA.

The DesMoines *Register* says the feature of the act abolishing capital punishment, which forbids Executive pardons except on recommendation of the General Assembly, is held by some to be unconstitutional; but the editor believes it to be all right.

—Delegates of Catholic Temperance Societies met at Cedar Rapids the 18th and organized a State Temperance Union with officers as follows: The Rev. J. F. Brazille, of Des Moines, Spiritual Director; the Rev. P. P. McLaughlin, of Clinton, President; the Rev. P. Cosgrove, of Davenport, Vice President; J. McCarthy, of Dubuque, Recording Secretary; A. A. Kelly, of Clinton, Corresponding Secretary; and the Rev. C. Lowery, of Cedar Rapids, Treasurer.

—Lewis Massett and wife, of Castalia, Winnebiek County, are under $1,000 bonds for trial for having beat their daughter, 13 years old, with a black-snake whipstalk, until she was senseless.

INDIANA.

S. A. Herrick has resigned as Cashier of the First National Bank, Terre Haute, on account of poor health.

—The Lafayette *Journal* says: Conductor Dresser, of the Toledo & Wabash Road, backed his train one mile to Huntington depot, last Thursday, and compelled an unnatural mother to receive an infant she had left in the cart.

MICHIGAN.

John R. Stewart, of Grand Rapids, has been appointed Inspector of the Michigan State Prison, vice V. P. Collier, resigned.

—The Rev. Dr. Hodge, of New York, accepts a call to the First Baptist Church of Kalamazoo.

—The wife of Ex-Major Carpenter, of Alpena, has sued the saloon-keepers of that place for selling liquor to her husband. She places her damages at $5,000.

MINNESOTA.

Niles Carpenter, banker of Rushford, will be a candidate before the Republican Convention for State Auditor.

—Twenty-one Senators are to be elected next November, twenty Senators holding over, viz.: T. H. Everts, Sherman Page, E. H. Hutchins, W. H. Stevens, O. S. Porter, Amos Coggswell, J. E. Leacher, General L. F. Hubbard, L. Z. Rogers, R. H. Chewning, D. M. Sabin, John Nichols, Levi Butler, Jonas Lindall, J. C. Haven, G. A. Buckbold, M. B. Stone, Henry Peebler, W. D. Rice, and Andrew Rallson.

KANSAS.

The Government, in pursuance of its order to the settlers on the Indian lands, is now removing those who had not removed. Government troops are now in there thick.

—There is trouble on the line of the Kansas Central, 16 miles west of Leavenworth. Contractor Hall has failed; and, the workmen becoming turbulent, fourteen were last Saturday arrested and lodged in jail.

—Somebody blundered; and the Land Office, moved to Neodesha as part of a scheme to peddle town-lots and politics in the interest of Pomeroy, has gone back to Independence. Pomeroy had to write indignantly repudiating the scheme.

NEBRASKA.

Rates of freight from Omaha to Cheyenne and Denver were reduced on Monday, viz.: first-class, from $200 to $160 per 100 pounds; second class from $200 to $135; third class from $155 to $100.

—Professor Frederick Wurth, a well-known musician of Omaha, committed suicide at Grand Island last week.

THE TERRITORIES.

The Denver & Rio Grande Narrow-gauge Railway is completed to within 20 miles of Pueblo, and the engineers of the Company have penetrated into Mexico.

—Over 400 men are employed in Clear Creek Canon, on the Colorado Central Road, Western Division; and this force will be increased.

—An entirely new process of raw sugar manufacture is to be tried in Utah this year. It consists in first grinding the pulp to an impalpable powder with emery or diamond dust, and charge it with electricity so that it will go polished and electrified so the quicksilver. It is also proposed to force the pulp to the bottom of the quicksilver.

The Schoolmaster of California.

From the San Francisco News Letter.

A pedagogue in Calistoga, who was "had up" for unmercifully welting the back of a little girl, justified his action by explaining that after he had punished her she "sassed" him, as his whole back was turned." That is no excuse. The town crier once taught school up in the mountains, and about every half hour he would remove his seat and scrape off the dried paper wads adhering to the map. He never permitted a trifle like this to unsettle his patience; he just kept on wearing that gabardine until it had no nap, and the wads would not stick. But when they took to dipping them in mucilage he made a complaint to the Board of Directors.

"Young man," said the Chairman, "if you don't like our ways you'd better sling your blankets and git. Prentice Mulford tort skule yer for nor'n six months, and he never said a word again the wads."

The Town Crier briefly explained that Mr. Mulford might have been brought up to paper wads, and didn't mind them.

"It ain't no use," said another Director, "the children hev got to be amused."

The Town Crier protested that there were other amusements quite as diverting; but the third Director here arose and remarked:

"I perfectly agree with the Cheer; this youngster better travel. I consider as paper-wads lies at the root of poppillar agyeration; there's a heap o' nations yer the school system."

Mr. Chairman, I move and second that this yer skoolmaster be shot."

The Town Crier did not remain to observe the result of the voting.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

We have this day removed to 31 East Washington-st., near Wabash-av., where we shall be pleased to see our customers.

C. STERN & CO.

REMOVAL.

J. H. MARSHALL, House Renting Agency and Real Estate Agent, has removed to No. 124 South Clark-st., Room 8, to Jarvis Block.

NURSERY.

OSAGE ORANGE PLANTS, &C.

OSAGE HEDGE, first class, packed, $2.50; $20.

POTATOES, Early Rose; bushel, $2; barrel, $5.

CHERRY, Early Richmond, first class, trees, $7; 100, $50.

PEACH, first class trees and acclimated, $20, $10.50.

PEAR, 2 yrs, Bartletts, &c., both 1 year, 2—4 feet, first class, $2.50.

CUTTINGS, Concord, Grape, and Willows, 1,000, $1.

MAPLE, SOFT, 1,000 6—12 inches, $4; 12—18 inches, $5.

MAPLE, SOFT, 100 first class, $10; 1,000, $80.

EVERGREENS, Fruit Trees, Seeds, Bedding Plants, Fruit and Flower Plants. General assortment. Please call or send 10c. for Catalogues.

P. K. PHŒNIX.

Bloomington Nursery, Ill.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE THEATRE.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE

Black Crook! Black Crook!

MILLE. BETTY RIGL,

Miss. Theresa Vaughn, Lin. Carter, Wm. Ash Lessee, Harr Castle, Little Yrs. Sisters, Rinaldini, etc., etc., etc.

MATINEES—Wednesday and Saturday.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE.

NOTICE.

Will be closed for short repairs. Will open Monday, April 29, with

JOHN DILLON & IRWIN COMBINATION

In the Comedy called

SATAN IN PARIS!

AND

SEEING DILLON.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

For this week only, HARRIGAN and HART in the LITTLE FRAUDS.

BLACK BROOK!

Monday evening, April 29, first appearance of the great German delineator, D. L. MORRIS. First appearance in this city of the celebrated Professor and elastic-rope and dance artist, CHAS. CARLTON.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

PERIL!
PERIL!
PERIL!
PERIL!
PERIL!

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

DRY GOODS,

Clothing, Woollens, Gloves, Silk Mitts, Hosiery, Suspenders, Notions, Straw Goods, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY MORNING, April 24, at 9½ o'clock, at our Sales Room, 148 Michigan-av.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

CARPETS

At Auction, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, April 24, at 11 o'clock, at our Sales Room, 148 Michigan-av.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

864 Cottage Grove-av.

Genteel Furniture

At Auction.

Entire contents of house No. 864 Cottage Grove-av. at AUCTION on WEDNESDAY MORNING, April 24, at 10 o'clock. Parlor, Chamber, Dining-Room, and Kitchen Furniture.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 148 Michigan-av.

GENTEEL

Household Furniture

AT AUCTION,

Corner Lake-av. and Douglas-place.

We will sell, without reserve, on THURSDAY Morning, April 25, at 9 o'clock, at the above Furniture of house corner Lake-av. and Douglas-place.

Brussels and Wool Carpets, Parlor & Chamber Sets, Curtains, Mirrors, Bedding, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, &c.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 148 Michigan-av.

Elegant Furniture

Of a marble-front private residence,

No. 491 Michigan-av.,

AT AUCTION,

On Thursday Morning, April 25, at 10 o'clock.

Superb Parlor Furniture, with elegant Carving, and silk and satin Coverings; Rosewood Bedsteads, Parlor Mirrors, Carpets, Pictures, Cornices, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, Crockery, etc.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 148 Michigan-av.

Elegant Furniture

At the real estate of J. P. STONE,

57 Twenty-Second-st.,

AT AUCTION.

We will sell on FRIDAY MORNING, April 26, at 9½ o'clock, at the residence of J. P. STONE, No. 57 Twenty-second-st., all choice, consisting of Brussels and Wool Carpets; Rosewood Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-room Furniture, Kitchen Furniture, Crockery and Glassware. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 148 Michigan-av.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

1 and 3 Randolph-st., cor. Michigan-av.

Another Great Catalogue Auction Sale of

BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS,

On Wednesday, April 24, at 9 1-2 a.m.

And in addition to the regular catalogue, the Stock of JACOB PICKLENGRIG will be closed out by order of the administrator.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, Cor. Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING

AT AUCTION, on THURSDAY, April 25, at 9 1-2 a. m., and at same time we will offer a large and elegant line of

UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS,

And a general assortment of

French Flowers, Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, Notions, etc.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Corner Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

By HORACE REED & CO.

REGULAR CATALOGUE SALE OF

Dry Goods,

Hosiery, Notions, Flowers, etc,

ALSO

100 cases Straw Goods,

On WEDNESDAY, April 24, at our salesrooms, No. 44 State-st.

HORACE REED & CO., Auctioneers.

Catalogues now ready.

524 WABASH-AV.

Household Furniture,

CONSISTING OF

ELEGANT PIANO,
PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS,
LOUNGES, EASY CHAIRS,
MARBLE-TOP TABLES,
CARPETS, GAS FIXTURES,
Kitchen & Dining-room
STOVES, FURNITURE,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

Sale to commence on the premises, on

FRIDAY, April 26, at 10 a. m.,

And to be without reserve.

HORACE REED & CO., Auctioneers.

Cards for sale at 44 State-st.

OUR REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE

OF NEW AND SECOND HAND

Furniture, Carpets and Household Goods,

Also a large line of OFFICE DESKS, on Saturday, April 27, at 10 a. m., at our salesrooms, 44 STATE-ST

HORACE REED & CO., Auctioneers.

By C. C. THAYER & CO.,

Auctioneers and Real Estate Agents.

882 INDIANA-AV.

Elegant Furniture, Carpets, Chickering Piano, etc., etc.,

AT AUCTION,

Thursday, April 25, at 10 o'clock

Will be sold without reserve, at residence No. 882 Indiana-av., northeast corner of Eighteenth-st., the entire contents of said residence, comprising in part elegant parlor and chamber furniture, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Chickering Piano, kitchen furniture, crockery, glassware, etc., etc. Also one 8-2 Chickering piano, one elegant walnut bookcase.

OLD NEWSPAPERS

FOR SALE AT

Tribune Office,

15 South Canal-st.

AUCTION SALE.

WM. A. BUTTERS,

AUCTIONEER,

ESTABLISHED JAN'Y, 1865.

Burned out Oct. 9, 1871. Resumed business at the old stand,

NOS. 55 AND 57 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

LARGE SPECIAL SALE

Of New First-class, Medium, and Common Furniture, and New Carpetings,

On WEDNESDAY, April 24, at 9½ o'clock, at the Rooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE SALE.

850 Cases

BOOTS AND SHOES,

ON THIRD FLOOR,

On WEDNESDAY, April 24, at 9½ o'clock, at the Mad Front Auction Rooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

353 WEST ADAMS-ST.

Genteel Furniture

AT AUCTION,

On FRIDAY, April 26, at 10 o'clock,

At dwelling house 353 West Adams-st. We will sell the household effects, such as Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room, and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, etc.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

529 SOUTH STATE-ST.

Genteel Furniture

AT AUCTION,

On FRIDAY, April 26, at 10 o'clock,

At dwelling 529 South State-st., all the Parlor, Chamber, Dining Room, and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Beds, Bedding, etc.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

173 WEST ADAMS-ST,

Genteel Furniture

ELEGANT CARPETS, ETC., ETC.,

AT AUCTION,

On Tuesday, April 25, at 10 o'clock,

At dwelling house 173 West Adams-st. all the household effects will be sold, consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Dining Room, and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Beds, Bedding, etc.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE SALE

Dry Goods, Clothing, Straw Goods, etc.

AT AUCTION,

A RETAIL DRY GOODS STOCK,

ON SECOND FLOOR.

On THURSDAY morning, April 25, at 9½ o'clock, at the Mad Front Auction Rooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

ENTIRE STOCK OF A

Retail Hardware and Tin Store

AT AUCTION, on FRIDAY, April 26, at 10 o'clock, at store No. 190 West Madison-st. We will sell, without reserve the entire stock, consisting of Shelf Hardware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, stamped Ware, Japanned, Planished Tinware, Stoves, etc., etc.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Pair Mares, Family Carriages, Buggy, Democrat Wagon, Double and Single Harness, Robes, Blankets, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On Saturday Morning, April 27,

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock,

At Barn, south side of Twenty-sixth-st., Between Michigan and Indiana-avs.

A pair of first-rate Mares, sound and gentle every way.

One six-seat Carriage, nearly new; has not been used twenty times; cost $1,050 weak before the fire.

One four-seat Phaeton, in first-rate order, with pole and shafts.

One Coan & TenBrooke two-seat Phaeton, with pole and shafts; cost $400.

One Democrat Wagon, built to order, and cost $120.

Double and single Harness, of Mallin (of Cincinnati), N. H. make, Ropes, Blankets, Rolls, Saddle, &c.

ALSO, TWO GOOD COWS.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Large Auction Sale

OF

$350,000

WORTH OF

Choice Improved CITY PROPERTY

AT AUCTION.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Will sell without reserve or limitation, for J. C. McCORD and E. F. HENSHAW, on

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 29,

On the grounds, corner of Vincennes-av. and Thirty-eighth-sts.,

50 Marble-Front and Milwaukee Brick 2-Story and Basement Houses and Lots,

situated on Vincennes-av., Johnson-place, Lansing-av., and Thirty-eighth-st. These houses are all first-class in every respect; have eleven rooms each, bath, hot and cold water, sewerage, gas-fixtures, slate roofing tubes; in fact, all modern improvements, and will positively be sold for what they will bring on the following

EXTRAORDINARY EASY TERMS: $1500 to $1,000 down, balance monthly, quarterly, or annually.

The houses are situated in a part of the city where property is rapidly increasing in value, and are within churches, street and steam cars. No better opportunity will ever be offered to secure a home at your own price and easy terms.

PLATS of the property, and full information in regard to terms given on the day of sale.

A SPECIAL FREE TRAIN will leave the Illinois Central R. R. Depot at 10:30 A. M., returning at 4:30 P. M.—Buses and street cars at all hours.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

UNIMPROVED PROPERTY

AT AUCTION.

On Tuesday Afternoon, April 30,

Sale commencing at 3 o'clock,

At Our Real Front Auction Rooms,

Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

Lot 24 in Greene's South branch Addition to Chicago, 100x164 feet, between two old 100 foot alleys graded ready for use in

ENGLAND.

The Strike of the Agricultural Laborers.

Their Wretched Condition in Warwickshire and Cambridgeshire.

Movements for the Emancipation of Those British Serfs.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WELLESBOURNE, Warwickshire, April 4.

I am here in the midst of a movement, an idea of which it is very difficult for Americans to form. On your side of the Atlantic there is no class corresponding to our day-laborers, who, for generation after generation, have vegetated on upon the same estate, and very often upon the same farm. Still less is there any cognizance of the abject, grinding poverty to which these wretched creatures have submitted, without rebellion, from year to year, and from generation to generation. But at length the patient camel's back has been broken. The men of South Warwickshire have opened their eyes, and seen that

TWELVE SHILLINGS A WEEK,

with a few shillings more in harvest-time, do not constitute a wage sufficient for a free man, even when added to by blankets, soup, and strips of land called allotments, bestowed out of the condescending charity of some great landed potentate. There is no exaggeration for the sake of effect in this statement of the laborers' wage in South Warwickshire. I have visited family after family to hear the same story of bread and an onion, of a red herring divided into half-a-dozen portions, of pig's meat, of a few measly potatoes, and a scrap of not less measly bacon, for dinner; of "water bewitched," of dry bread, of a morsel of dripping, for breakfast; of potatoes, of "real kettle broth," of messes of green stuff from out the hedges, for supper. The immediate issue of the awakening in South Warwickshire has been

A STRIDE

in the village where I am now writing. Upward of 100 laborers are now idle here, lurching about the little streets of the pretty village in a heavy, stolid, aimless manner, and cursed with the unwonted ease of idleness. They went out because their masters would not concede them no increase of wages; would barely, indeed, listen with decent attention to their representations. They might be set been left to their fate,—and it would belly been a bitter one, for the farmers are seldom of large hearts or particularly [illegible] than sympathies, and the last state of the [illegible] bourne House might have been worse the first,—but, in the fact that

THE WHOLE COUNTY WAS RIPE,

and wanted only this speck to kindle [illegible] a blaze. The banner of combination [illegible] flung out. Union was proclaimed, joining which, the laborers, as a body, acquire that strength to which individually they were so pleasantly strangers. [illegible] was found in every man. Every [illegible] emancipation into the villages and [illegible] The voice of [illegible] JOSEPH ARCH, [illegible] the eloquent, the sound, the [illegible] the terrible, was raised in that [illegible] wickshire desert of serfs. From [illegible] when he showed himself and [illegible] the lower Elizabethan of the [illegible] his accents, and pleaded themselves [illegible] and fall by their class. It was [illegible] them that they were a class [illegible] and the laborer toiling thirteen hours a day for a remuneration that will not even buy him a mess of porridge.

BE BROKEN UP INTO PIECES

each piece-owner and farmed by a man who will be the direct employer of his own labor; and who will not merely live in a lordly mansion, and languidly watch the farmer wrestling with his rent and his difficulties, and the laborer toiling thirteen hours a day for a remuneration that will not even buy him a mess of porridge.

RAVENS, South Cambridgeshire, April 6.

The agricultural agitation has spread into the flat eastern counties, and I came down yesterday to study its development. Wages are worse in this neighborhood than in Warwickshire. The rate of pay has been

TEN SHILLINGS

per week, and no perquisites of any kind. I have been in the cottage of a family whose head gets by out of his 10 shillings the sum of 2 shillings 9 pence weekly for house-rent; for there are no cottages on the farm, and the unfortunate laborers are huddled into villages, the higher-paid artisans inevitably raise the house-rent. There was an open-air meeting here last night, in a drenching pour of rain, at which were wanted many illustrations of miserable hardship and much worry and opposition. One result of the agitation in South Warwickshire has already been to obtain, within the last fortnight, an addition of one shilling to the weekly wages of these South Cambridgeshire laborers; but they are standing out for 14 shillings, and surely that cannot be called too much. Already the Union of the neighborhood has acquired a strength of several thousands, and under the Union of the neighborhood has acquired a strength of several thousands, and under a vigorous, hard, and fast governance of rules, but knit by a common-sense principle, with elasticity in details to meet the varied conditions of the several districts.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mercy Hospital Lottery, in aid of the sick, will positively be drawn May 2nd. Highest prize, $5,000. Tickets, two for $1. Address PARDRIDGE & CO., Omaha, Neb.

A Single Tri-l of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething, never fails to relieve the baby, and overcome the prejudices of the mother.

Royal Havana Lottery. Extraordinary drawing of April 4, 1872. Tickets sold for $5. Drawn 29, 36, 44, 70, 71. No. 19 Wall-st., Box No. 4,686 Post Office, New York.

Miles Nickerson and Paint, the street the decorator, are welcome in the Nothing will do this but Standard Ready-mixed Paint, which is composed of equal parts Soudont, has become a staple of the article throughout the world.

A Melancholy Harvest.—A fine head of hair is a great ornament and source of admiration, and begins to fade, the comb raises out the dross by the handful. Parker's Hair Balsam will keep the hair to full of Parker's Invigorator will keep the hair to full beautiful growth and of the natural color through life.

The Society of Tradesmen, now a nation as clam headed as the American ones are, is organized, from long experience and observation, that an endless headache, or [illegible] of [illegible] is not a the preposterous element of all the worthless [illegible] that afflict us. Ayer's Cathartic Pills be fed in its efficiency. Truth is a very tenacious thing, as three worthies are beginning to discover. Plantation Bitters has for five a hold upon the good sense of its millions of its remedial and invigorating properties without the aroma which could possibly be adopted.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A FEW CHEAP SINGLE DRIVERS LEFT—A few splendid pairs of [illegible] will be sold this week. When you have looked the city over for bargains come and I will sell you horses. M. C. BRADLEY, 42 Harmon-court.

A FINE STOCK OF PHAETONS, JUMP-SEATS, basket phaetons, Concords, business wagons, top and open carriages, and [illegible] of every description, at S. YOWER & BROS., manufacturers and dealers, 1,000 Madison-st., near Robey.

BOARDERS WANTED AT THE CHICAGO Horse Mart, Calumet-av. and Twenty-sixth st. Horses and carriages sold on commission.

CHICAGO HORSE MART, CORNER TWENTY-first-st. and Calumet-av. Horses for sale, for purchase, or those having horses or carriages to sell on private or public sale, will find us the most reliable, as we conduct our business on the same straightforward principles which govern horse-trade in the Eastern cities. Horses and carriages constantly on hand.

FOR SALE—ONE DOUBLE (TWO-SEATED Concord wagon.
One Concord wagon.
One open delivery wagon; box3 wagon.
One set light double harness.
One set heavy double harness.
One second-hand buggy.
Inquire at 239 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A CARLOAD OF GOOD business and driving horses. Also several sets of single and double harness. OSCAR FIELD, 42 and 44 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—26 HORSES, JUST ARRIVED. Will be sold at Dolly Varden prices, at 48 West Jackson-st., corner Sherman.

FOR SALE—A NEW, HEAVY WAGON FOR teaming use, at 29 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—DUMP CARTS FOR brick-yards and railroad purposes, with harness complete. Apply to Government Gould Agent, Mitchell-st. and Wentworth-av.

FOR SALE—A GOOD, UPHOLSTERED AND enclosed Delivery Wagon, at 264 South Clark-st. Owner about to leave town.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BLACK MARES, sound, and quite promising; also some second-hand harness; accommodations for 2 boarders. 187 Prairie-av.

FOR SALE—BY AUSTIN, TOMLINSON & WEB-ster, Indiana-st., near the Lake, a lot of horses for all. No charge in prices on account of

CUTTING TOP BUGGIES.

Just being finished, from [illegible] with top, 2 dimensions. [illegible] Just being finished, from [illegible] Crooked carriages, at H. A. [illegible]

EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO property, a large stock of new and second-hand open carriages. H. H. SHU-[illegible]

FOR SALE—A LARGE STOCK AND GREAT variety of carriages of every description, for [illegible] purposes. Inducing light four [illegible] and pocket-rockaways, [illegible] open phaetons, top or open, panel of basket [illegible] Kimball jump seats. Also, a great variety of second-hand carriages and buggies, in good [illegible] now in stock, of our own, light [illegible] and carriages and [illegible] PENNOYER, SHAW & CO., Manufacturers and dealers in fine carriages, 235 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A CAR LOAD OF HORSES AND mules from the country, at WALKER'S spring exchange, Indiana-st., between Third and Thirty-first-sts.

FOR SALE—A SPAN OF MULES 7 YEARS old, 15 hands high, with pole and whiffle-trees. Inquire at 1,000 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A "SPAN OF MULES AND A three spring wagon, at H. MOORE'S, 202 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD TWO-SEATED DEMOCRAT wagon; nearly new; or will exchange for low top buggy; if need, and pay difference in cash; at 72 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—PONY PHAETON. 378 STATE-ST.

FOR SALE—A NEW SINGLE OPEN BUGGY. Will be sold cheap. Call and see it at 1,000 Wabash-av. TRUDELL'S stable. Third or, near Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW TOP BUGGY. INQUIRE at 1,000 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—HORSE, BUGGY AND harness. Horse must be broken to the city. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and Horse Renting, 236 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A SOUND HORSE, WEIGHING over 1,100 pounds, suitable for a delivery wagon. Apply with horse at 33 Michigan-av., this morning.

WANTED—A SPAN OF SOUND "CANUCK" built horses, about 900 pounds weight. Must be cheap for cash. Address, stating price, 462 West Jackson-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY-MADE HARTON buggy which has seen but little service, and which the owner will dispose of cheap, to make it an object. Would purchase also a harness going with it, upon the same terms. Address PHYSICIAN, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOARDING HORSES—GOOD AC-commodation; rear 37 Jefferson-st.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND BUGGY OR Demi-cast wagon, long box, cheap; also harness. Inquire at No 32 West Randolph-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—ON MANY TERMS, 2 ACRE LOTS 1 on Twelfth-st. and Western-av.; also 10 lots on Twenty-fourth-st., near Lumber-st. on Morgan's property. Naturally the best location for a lumber yard in the city. Also, 2 lots near S. W. R. Road and Taylor-sts., for sale. 8 cottages, Wentworth-av. and Thirty-fifth-st. HARTWELL & CARY, 170 West Madison-st. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m.

TO LEASE—40 ACRES IN THE NORTH-WEST part of the city, for planing purposes. A. & L. S. PIERCE, 97 Wabash-av.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, BUILD-ing lots, 50 by 150 feet, on Twenty-fourth-st., near Archer-av. Apply to HARTMANN & QUINN, 21 West Madison-st. Office hours from 9 to 10 a. m.

TO LEASE—NOW OCCUPIED AS A LUMBER Yard; dock and yard 331 Archer-av., corner of Quarry, Bridgeport. Apply on premises, or to Box 5,287, Chicago. Inquire on the premises.

TO LEASE—LOT ON WABASH-AV., CORNER of Monroe-st., at low rent for 5 years. Also, lot on Jefferson-st., near Harrison-st., suitable for capitalists. CLARKE, LAY TON & CO., 82 State-st.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE new brick building, 50 by 100 feet, 3 stories, suitable for business purposes. PARK & CLARK, 138 Wabash-av.

TO LEASE—A LARGE DWELLING HOUSE furnished, with large grounds, at Kenwood Station, on Forty-seventh st., opposite Lake. Inquire at 42 Exchange-st., Kenwood.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS TO RENT, ALSO TUNED AND RE-paired, at lowest prices. GOULD & SONS, 246 State-st.

TWENTY PIECES OF MUSIC FOR ONE DOL-lar. Why pay fifty cents per piece when you can get the same music for one dollar? Send 25 cents for a piece of sheet music, and receive by return mail a package of 20 pieces of the latest and most popular music for the piano with the name and price of each piece. Address HENRY M. HITCHCOCK, publisher, 20 Third-av., New York.

$375 WILL BUY A SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE rosewood piano. Good heavy tones. 181 West Lake-st., Jaquue Hotel.

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FOR SALE—THREE GIRL SPLENDID DRIVING horses; also, two good heavy teams. 181 West Lake-st., Jaquue Hotel.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

45 COTTAGE-PLACE, BETWEEN TRIENT-and Third—Second-st.—Large, pleasant rooms for rent, and one ball bedroom, with board; pleasant location, near the lake. Apply on premises.

50 SOUTH MAY-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and Washington—A furnished room and closet, with board; also board, gas, bath, etc., suitable for two gentlemen. Terms, $10.

100 WOOD-ST.—ROOMS EN SUITE AND SIN-gle. A few day boarders solicited. Newly-fitted house.

248 CALUMET-AV.—ROOMS EN SUITE AND single, first-class day board, evening dinner a fine large brick, near cars; all conveniences.

299 FULTON-ST.—BETWEEN CURTIS AND May-sts.—An unfurnished suite of front rooms, also, single room, with board. Private family.

393 EAST NEW YAYLOR-ST.—PLEASANT FUR-nished or unfurnished front rooms, with board; modern improvements; private family. Barn to rent.

397 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—FURNISHED front or front alcove, with board, gas, bath, hot and cold water. Terms reasonable.

560 MICHIGAN-AV.—A FRONT SUITE furnished, to rent, with board, in a small private family.

584 WABASH-AV.—ONE FURNISHED ROOM for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, with board.

686 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—UNFUR-nished alcove room to gentleman and wife, or would rent house, furnished, for the summer.

694 WABASH-AV.—IN THE NEW MARBLE front house, with all modern improvements, rooms for gentlemen. References required. Apply from 9 to 12 a. m.

839 WABASH-AV.—A GOOD ROOM FOR two gentlemen, with board, in a private family.

903 AND 905 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT house near Twenty-fifth-st. Also the back parlors of 905, with board, for gentlemen and wife. If desired, will furnish the whole house complete.

1196 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT FRONT room to rent, with board, to unexceptionable parties.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, BY FURNISH-ing their room, can hear of a boarding place in private family, on Warren-av., near Robey-st., by addressing B 15, Tribune office.

BETWEEN LINCOLN AND HOBEY-STS. ON Madison, three suites of unfurnished rooms to rent, with board. Inquire at 145 West Lake-st. Reference exchanged.

FOR ——GOOD BOARDING-HOUSE, VER pleasantly located, near Park; $5 per week; 5 minutes from Randolph-st.

MADISON HOUSE, 23 AND 25 WEST Second-st.—Transient, $2.50 per day; day boarders $4 per week.

WABASH-AV., BETWEEN TWENTY-S and Twenty-fourth-sts.—Board and lodging for gentleman and wife. Unfurnished front room and bed and eating, etc., small private family; $7 and 30 per week. Address, P. 36, Tribune Branch office, Union Park.

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